Passing through Germany

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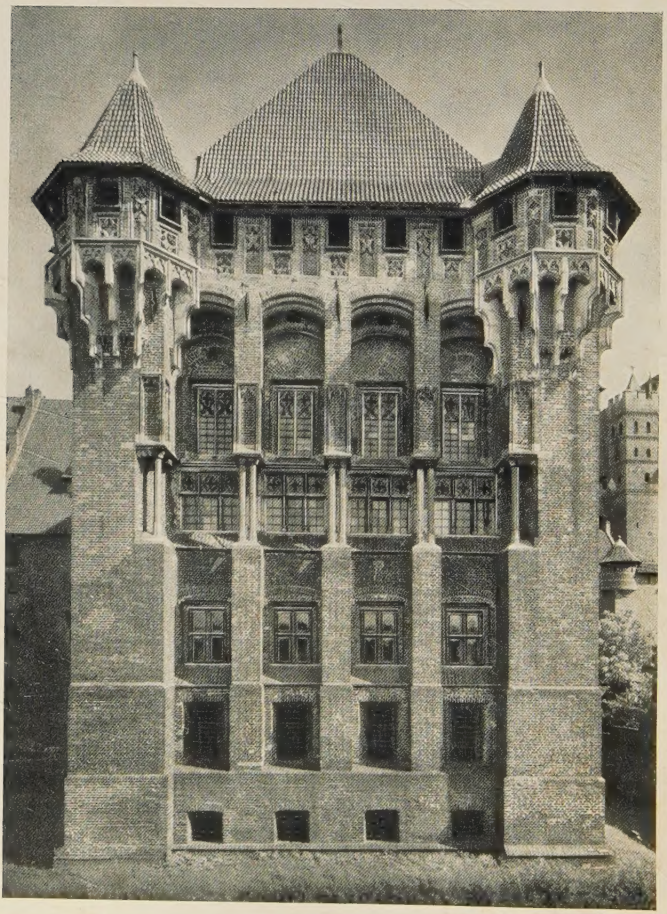
PASSING THROUGH GERMANY

1930



MARIENBURG

THE CASTLE OF THE TEUTONIC ORDER

PASSING THROUGH GERMANY

7th EDITION

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IN EASTERN GERMANY

THERE is no doubt that Eastern Germany is one of the most unknown stretches of territory in all Europe. No-one is familiar with the landscape, the forests and lakes, the cities and their inhabitants, because the great streams of tourist traffic from North to West, from South to East run past without touching these districts, and no-one knows the spirit of this country and its people, its destiny and its significance, for the way to it is barred by ancient prejudice. Nowhere else are so many and such obstinate obstacles laid in the way of those who would frame an independent judgment.

Such being the situation, it is all the more remarkable that a learned American should have grasped the significance of the German East-lands and should set at the beginning of his historic investigation of this territory the one observation which must occur to everyone before he can comprehend the significance of the German East-lands for the rest of Germany; the value of the German colonization of Eastern Central Europe. James Westfall Thompson says in "Feudal Germany", a history of mediæval Germany: "The resolute, though often ruthless way in which the event was achieved, is one of the most stirring stories in the annals of history. The grandeur of the design was matched by the completeness of the conquest. The only thing comparable to this achievement in modern annals is the history of the expansion of the

American people westward from the Atlantic seaboard over the Alleghanies, down the rivers and across the great plains."*)

Like all happenings of historical significance for the world, the decisive acts of this proceeding took place in the sign of a strange symbolism.

It was Friedrich II, the last of the Hohenstaufen emperors, the last emperor with the universal ideal of the lords of the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation", born near Ancona and brought up in Palermo, who issued the Golden Bull of Rimini in the year 1226 which gave the Teutonic Orders of Knights the right to found an autonymous state in the lands west and east of the Vistula, where the Duke of Poland had begged the knights to come to his assistance against the heathen Prussians.

The colonisers of new Eastern Germany were Cistercians and knights of the Teutonic order. Monks and knights, priests and noblemen gathered from many German tribes and lands, united in their consecration to a great task, pledged to obedience and discipline, created the German eastlands out of the lean countryside of sand and stone between the woodlands and the sea. This union of worldly and spiritual leaders conquered the new territories for their landsmen and settlers from Central Germany and Hanseatic merchants streamed in to take possession. A race of men came into being worthy to make history, a race that carried on the battle to preserve its German entity on the strange soil all through the centuries, never losing its national consciousness and its experience of the powers that go to make a state.

When the great idea behind the "Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation" crumbled away and became an empty shell without form or being, a new political state-

*) J. W. Thompson: Feudal Germany: Studies in the History of Germany. pp. 710. $ 5. Univ. of Chicago Pr., 1928.

idea arose from this young German soil, bearing German freedom and independence upon its banners under the name of Prussia. The old Electors of Brandenburg, as sovereign dukes of the old Prussian territories belonging to the Teutonic order, became kings of the new autonymous state, which did not belong to the old realm, and called by the name of Prussia the whole scattered lands from Cleves to the Kurian Haff. And the sober flag of knightly priests, of priestly knights, the black and white Prussian flag whose colors were take from the white gown and black scapulary of the Cistercian monk and the white mantle with its black cross worn by the knights of the Teutonic order, now waved from the Rhine to the Memel. This procedure is symbolic of the fact that the historic and state-preserving powers of the German eastlands, formed anew by their colonial mission, had begun their return to home and country. What Friedrich II of Hohenstaufen, as first founder of the Prussian state, had unconsciously set in being was completed of set purpose by Friedrich II of Hohenzollern. He drew in Silesia, which had been colonised somewhat earlier than Prussia by settlers from Central Germany under Saint Hedwig, and included the whole Eastern Germany with Central and Northern Germany in one state. It is not necessary to detail here the vital part played by Eastern Germany in Germany's destiny from the rising against Napoleon's rule to the foundation of the German Empire in 1870. But if we seek a form, a formula in which to press the imponderabilia which went to make up the debt of gratefulness paid by the young territory to the old mother country, then we can say it was a new Will to Form, with which this young Germany filled and inspired the chaotic and formless body politic of old Germany. It was a principle of form which had received its historical baptism in the far colonial past and had been disciplined by the statesman-

like qualities necessary to hold its own in the battle for Germanism. It had been no light matter, for the German has a primal antipathy to form and an expansive, not to say extravagant spiritual effusiveness, and this discipline was not enforced without certain hard measures and moments of dangerous tension.

We have attempted to define the effects of the historical and statesmanlike influences exercised by the German eastlands upon the fate of the whole Teutonic complex, but the significance of the educational and cultural influences from the East upon the structure of the German spirit has been made clear only since the publication of Joseph Nadler's splendid literary history of the German races and their lands. The creative foundations of the German Romantic period were the spiritual powers evolved in the East Elbian settlements in their battle with the Slav, and these powers, returning to the old German cultural centres as the romantic movement, effected a renaissance of the German spirit. The introduction to this East German spiritual movement is signalized by the names of the three great East Prussians, Kant, Hamann and Herder. Through Goethe's meeting with Gottfried Herder, East German cultural values came to play their part in the making of that great man, who was to lead the German spirit to new heights and to universal validity and in whose works and deeds the age was to find its inspiration and its fulfilment. "East and West can no more be parted", said Goethe. Of East and West in the German lands and in the German soul, it is unquestionably true.

Gustav Steinbömer

Sand dunes near Nidden

EAST PRUSSIA

THE very fact of its remoteness from the beaten tracks of Continental travel has worked to the ultimate advantage of eastern Germany, since East Prussia and that portion of West Prussia which was not wrested from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles, are practically the only sections of the country in which the landscape has not been ravaged by the devastating incursions of modern civilization, and where the charm and wonder of unspoiled nature may still be experienced in all their fullness and richness.

The scenery of eastern Germany is as diverse as it is impressive, and hints already of those vast open spaces lying just beyond in the trackless infinitudes of Russia, for here the mountains and the lakes, the forests and deserts of sand, have a quality of vigor and immensity not encountered in the more mellow landscapes of the west.

It is difficult in a brief survey to give any adequate idea of the different sections of these provinces. The natural beauties are so varied, and so many types of scenery may be found within a comparatively small space that a whole chapter should be devoted to each. Danzig, that noble old Hanseatic town, lies on the edge of the Danziger Werder, the fertile lowland stretching between the Weichsel and the Nogat, and close alongside are the picturesque heights of Zoppot and Oliva, affording an incomparable vista of Danzig Bay beyond the dark forest-clad slopes of the Karlsberg; then a short hour's ride and the Marienburg rises in view in all its stately grandeur — one of the most beautiful profane structures of the Middle Ages.

Another hour brings us to Elbing, ranking second to Danzig in point of interest and importance, as well as being the gateway to the Frische Haff, Elbing Heights and the Oberland. It is almost impossible to do adequate justice to the scenic beauties of the Frische Haff and its immediate environs. The ridge of hilly country which runs between the Nogat lowlands and the Frauenburg, Drausensee and Haff, with its many farms and lakes, looks out over fertile valleys and broad expanses of water to the Frische Nehrung, that narrow strip of land on the threshold of the Baltic, gleaming like a silver ribbon in the distance. The unforgettable picture is compounded, as it were, of the verdant valleys of Thuringia, the blue spaces of the Bavarian Lakes, the sombre pine forests of Denmark, and all the gorgeous richness of the hill country of central Germany. The beauties of the hills about Frauenburg, with its many memories of Nicolaus Copernicus, and the silence of the Rehberge (the wooded heights surrounding the former imperial property, "Cadinen"), with its ruined abbey and ageless trees, can vie with the most celebrated scenery in Europe.

Europe's Desert of Sahara

The Kurische Nehrung (the Courian Isthmus), is something one must have seen, just as one must have seen Italy and Spain, in order that a wonderful, unforgettable vision may not be missing from one's travel memories.
Alexander von Humboldt

The same is true of Samland, which is heavier and deeper in color and more eastern in hue than the districts to the south of the Frische Haff. The precipitous coast line from Cranz up to Brüsterort, with its melange of sea and mountain, its cornfields and farms, its broad meadows and pasture-lands, and the fine old parks on the heights overlooking the sea, presents a scene of such unique charm that even Rügen pales in comparison with it. Proceeding from Samland and Cranz, over the Kurische Haff to the Kurische Nehrung and Rossitten with its celebrated bird preserves, and on to the forests and desolate sand dunes of Nidden, one senses for the first time the silence and melancholy loneliness of the wandering dunes, a barren waste between two seas. The spectacle of colorless stretches of sand reflected against the

The Niedersee (Masurian lakes)

brilliant blue of the sky and the greyish green of the Haff, with the shadows of the dark pine trees far in the distance beyond the Valley of Silence, leaves as indelible an impression on the beholder as the Alps or the North Sea.

And yet all this is but a small portion of the scenic treasures of East Prussia. There is the Oberland, the western corner of the province south of Elbing, the lake district around Osterode and Liebemühl, connected with Elbing by the Oberland Canal with its famous locks, and then the Drausensee with its masses of reeds and rushes, forming a veritable paradise for water fowl and wild animals of all kinds, and one of the most remarkable landscapes in the country when seen in the pale light of early dawn as the distant heights of Elbing draw out of the blue mist far beyond the rim of slender willows skirting the border of the lake.

For hours, the train passes over an endless chain of hills and dales until reaching the lake region, which is

The Dying Beach
Samland Coast near Georgenswalde

one of the most beautiful parts of Germany. The lakes themselves have not the dour melancholy of the Masurian Lakes, nor the latter's stern isolation and solitude. The meadows and pasture-lands slope gently down to the

water's edge, and the brooding quiet overhanging the peaceful scene is broken only by an occasional sailboat, canoe or tiny steamer cutting through the placid waters. Their silence, therefore, has an overtone of friendliness, and Lake Röthloff, with its many islands and undulating shore line dotted here and there with a tiny cluster of trees would seem to express the very spirit of East Prussia incarnate.

Nature is even more austere and impressive in the region of the Masurian Lakes, which with the Kurische Nehrung and Samland, are the greatest glories of the east. Here again one senses the proximity of Russia, and in order to grasp to the full the tragedy of this eastern province, one has only to take a trip through this particular district, and watch the grey expanses of water when dark storm clouds are scurrying across them. Then only can one really comprehend the desolation hanging over the German people in this brave land.

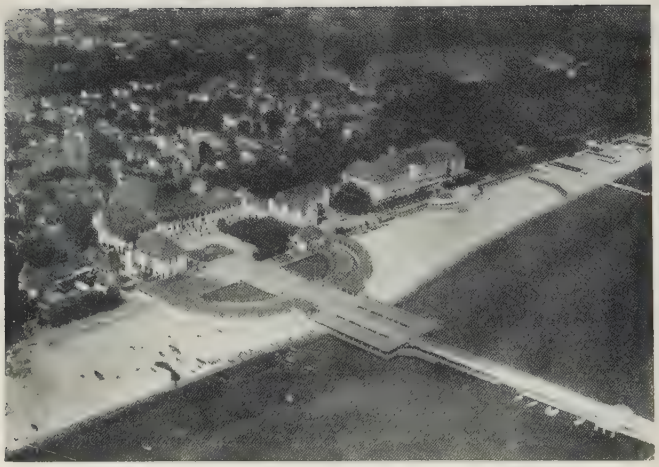
But again the picture changes as one wanders northward to the source of the Pregel, the Inster, and the Angerapp. Broad fertile fields teeming with rich, heavy soil, slope gradually northwards to the delta of the Memel, and form one of the rarest landscapes in all Germany. The district around Niederung, Russ and Gilge to the south of the Kurische Haff, made famous by the Lithuanian stories of Hermann Sudermann and Ernest Wichert, leaves an impression of rugged strength. In fact, the whole pregnant force of the soil is so strong in the lowland district around Kampen, with the scattered villages and lonely cottages and the endless view of the cheerless waters of the Haff, that strangers who see it for the first time, experience a sensation almost akin to fear.

The cities themselves are embedded in this strangely varied landscape, — Danzig, Elbing and Koenigsberg, the

Wandering elks

present capital of East Prussia, famed as the coronation city of former Prussian kings, and as the birthplace of Kant, Hamann, and E. T. A. Hoffmann, that weaver of fantastic tales. Allenstein, Insterburg and Morungen, as well as Neidenburg and Braunsberg, Osterode, Lyck and Tilsit, together with all the other towns which have sprung from the seeds of some old settlement of the fabled German Knights, are now all fighting bravely for an existence that is bound up inextricably with the soil. Realizing full well that their own fate and that of their country for centuries to come rests on their ability and courage to persevere, every force is concentrated in their mighty struggle for survival until the inevitable swing of the wheel of fortune rewards their confidence and hope with the gift of happier and more fruitful days.

Paul Fechter



ZOPPOT

ZOPPOT (Free City of Danzig), a pretty villa colony, beautifully situated on the shores of the Baltic. 12 kilometres north of Danzig. Number of visitors in 1928—295,000. Very sheltered situation in consequence of the wooded heights of the forests of Zoppot and Oliva. Splendid, sandy bathing beach. No mosquitoes. Plage, 600 metres long. Elegant Kurhaus on the beach with apartments and open-air terraces. Mineral waters of all wellknown spas may be had. The town of Danzig with its art treasures, its splendid old buildings and its many attractions may be reached in twenty minutes by rail or omnibus. Cures may be taken in Zoppot according to the following methods: Cold sea-bathing; there are two bathing establishments, fitted with every comfort, running sea-water in every bathing-cabin. Warm baths, where every kind of medicinal bath may be taken. The Casino, with roulette and baccarat is an especial attraction. All express trains stop at Zoppot, and it may easily be reached from Berlin either by way of Stettin and Stolp or via Schneidemühl, Dirschau and Danzig. The air connections are by way of Berlin-Königsberg or from Warsaw. From July 27 to Aug. 5, the opera "Der Freischütz" will be given in the open-air theater, which can accomodate 7000 spectators.

From August 6 to August 11, an International Equestrian Tournament will take place under the patronage of the "Reichsverband für Zucht and Prüfung deutschen Warmbluts, Berlin", the German National Horse-Breeding League.

Tower of the Rathaus, Marienkirche, Krantor

DANZIG

THE free city of Danzig, which has been a sovereign state since 1920, has been a favorite goal of tourists for many years owing to its particularly delightful situation and its great economical development.

The valuable treasures of profane and ecclesiastical art in this ancient city form an inexhaustible source of information for the historian, and the historical streets, the old lanes and alleys with their quaint raised platforms and open air seats and the happy mixture of mediæval beauty and modern commercial enterprise pervading the city make it an ideal place for conventions of any kind.

The city may be conveniently reached by air, water or railway. A valid passport is the only official document required, no visas of any kind being necessary.

Motorists from England require a Triptych from England to Germany as well as a special Triptych for Poland. An international driver's license and the ordinary identification papers are also necessary.

Information will be gladly furnished free of charge by the Danziger Verkehrszentrale E. V., Stadtgraben 5, Danzig.

Oder Valley

FRANKFORT ON THE ODER

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, the largest city between Breslau and Stettin, is delightfully situated in the Oder Valley about one hour from Berlin by fast train (20 trains daily). It is the junction of the Paris-Berlin-Warsaw line and is also an important airport with daily service to Dresden and Stettin. The city has many comfortable Hotels, all thoroughly up-to-date in their appointments, and there is also no lack of entertainment owing to the extremely active interest taken in the fine arts and sports of all kinds. Frankfort, which at present has a population of about 76,000, has always been a thriving commercial center, and up to the middle of the last century, its great fairs rivalled those of Leipzig. While true to its old traditions, the city has taken on an entirely new aspect in recent years owing to the great influx of population following the loss of two eastern provinces

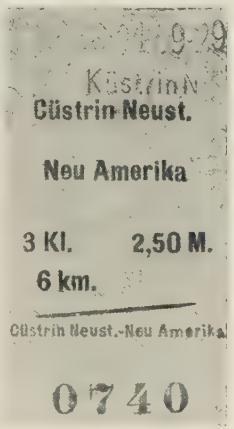
View of the Town

to Poland. A new residential district has grown up in the west end which covers nearly a quarter of the entire area of the city. Among the many fine buildings in this section are the Hindenburg School and the Home of Music, a conservatory specializing particularly in sacred music and folksongs, etc. The city is rich in shrubbery and parks, the latter running along the site of the old fortifications. The principal points of interest are the 13th century Church of St. Mary with old Altar pictures and famous seven-branch candlesticks of gilded bronze, over 15 feet high; the Gothic façade of the Rathaus, and the large medieval hall with its many pillars. The environs of Frankfurt are unusually lovely, the finest view being obtained from the restaurant of the new Ostmark Stadion on the fringe of the forest.

FROM BERLIN TO AMERICA IN THREE HOURS

BERLIN to America in three hours? That sounds as if the Rocket Aeroplane service were already in being. But it is a sober fact. We take a car from Berlin to Küstrin, the old fortified city on the Oder. At the river-side or at the station we ask our way to America. No-one looks surprised. "Well, it's a bit far to walk," we are told, "but you can ride by train as far as New America." We bought a ticket from Küstrin to New-America as a curiosity and drove on. A mile or two further on came a large metal plate labelled "New America". Two houses stood a little way off. That was all. No railway-station, no signal-box—only a metal sign and two fences. That was New America. Next came a yellow sign-post. "To Jamaica. 7 km". Land in sight! The first houses of Jamaica. They are small, scattered farms, the houses in half-timber work, the beams gaily

painted, each with a little garden. Next comes one of the oddest cross-roads in the world. One way leads only to Woxfelde, but the other three roads to Hampshire, Jamaica and Ceylon. A few yards off is a large sign: "Ceylon". Just beyond stands a brick building with a tower, its inscription informs us that it is the property of the "Volunteer Fire Brigade of Florida".



We spoke to the school-teacher of Jamaica, and tried to find out where this extraordinary nomenclature originated. The matter is to some extent "wropt in mistry". Some say the names date from the days of Frederick the Great. A number of small farmers had resolved to emigrate to America which was beginning to loom large on the horizon as a land of hope. But

Old houses on the Warthe

Frederick forbade them to leave the country and settled them all in the valley of the Warthe. He gave all the villages American names and said: "There's America for you." Other historians have a different explanation: They say the names show the influence of the American War of Independence in the time of the reclamation of the Warthe marshlands.

We pass Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Havana and Savannah before we come to the shores of the Warthe. We can cross by ferry-boat, and continue our tour along the dyke that serves to confine the roaring waters of the Warthe in flood-time. This is the only road between America and New York. But you can count the houses of New York on the fingers of one hand. A few yards further on, and we are already in Yorkshire. (What about that partisanship against England?) So ends the journey from Berlin to America, easily accomplished in three hours, from New York to Florida, from Jamaica to Saratoga.

BEAUTIFUL SILESIA

SILESIA, with its mountains (next to the Bavarian Alps the highest mountain chain in Germany), with its healing springs, old castles, monasteries, and ancient towns, is one of the most beautiful and varied regions of Germany. The mountains begin in the north-west with the Iser Mountains, over 3000 feet high, covered with somewhat melancholy moors and forests, at whose feet Bad Flinsberg lies. The great Stolpich Gorge (the original of that in Weber's opera "Der Freischütz") already suggests the majestic Alpine scenery of the adjoining Riesengebirge. First comes the well-known health resort Schreiberhau, lying sheltered in the valley, and from here the mountains rise over 4000 feet high (Schneekoppe 4815 feet). The Alpine world of snow and ice with its glaciers, snowy slopes, and mountain pools, dotted with many refuge huts, is fringed with many pleasant health resorts such as Krummhübel, Brückenberg, Bad Warmbrunn (note the Library and art collections of Count Schaffgotsch and the school of wood-carving), Hermsdorf with its ruined castle of Kynast, of which so many legends are told, Spindelmühle and Johannisbad on the Bohemian side of the mountains. In winter the ski, toboggan, and bob-sleigh are everywhere in evidence. Notable points of interest in the foot-hills are the old Renaissance city of Görlitz, the site of the Silesian musical festivals, the town of Hirschberg with its arcades and baroque buildings (an excellent centre for excursions to the Riesengebirge and the seat of the Riesengebirgs Museum with fine collections), and Löwenberg with its town walls and its many towers. We find splendid baroque again in the Monastery of Grüssau and in the old town of Landeshut.

Then there is Goldberg throned upon its hill and Bolkenhain with its mighty castle. The whole countryside is full of ancient castles and towers. Large artificial reservoirs form romantic mountain lakes, as at Hirschberg, Hirschmauer, Marklissa-Goldentraum. The steep declivities of the Waldenburg Mountains and the Eulengebirge (over 3000 ft.) form a continuation of the Riesengebirge. Here too are well-known health resorts, such as Bad Salzbrunn with its forests, Bad Charlottenbrunn, and Görbersdorf, a place of healing for those suffering from tuberculosis.

Among the lofty castles of the region is the Fürstenstein, one of the finest castles in Germany, and there are fine old towns, such as Waldenburg and Friedland. Tremendous rocks and peaks, somewhat similar to the so-called Saxon Switzerland, and here and there still finer, stretch from Friedland by way of Adersbach and Wekelsdorf to Heuscheuer. The fortress of Silberberg in the Owl Mountains dates from the days of Frederick the Great. In summer and winter the lovers of mountaineering go forth from the old towns of Schweidnitz, Reichenbach, Frankenstein with its leaning tower, or the famous health resorts and watering places of the Glatz Hills. Here we find scenery similar to the Black Forest, high hills and deep wooded gorges; here are those household words Altheide, Reinerz, and Kudowa, Langenau, Landeck, and Wölfelsgrund at the foot of the Schneeberg (nearly 4500 ft.). Above Bad Reinerz the Hohe Mense rises to a height of 3242 feet. Glatz, an ancient fortress with its dungeons and baroque architecture is full of interest, and Habelschwerdt with walls and towers reminds the visitor of famous Rothenburg, that South-German gem of the past. Another Rothenburg, walled and many-towered, is Patschkau. Wartha, a place of pilgrimage, is a convenient starting-point for tours. At the end of the Sudeten Mountains tower the Altvater Mountains, ris-

THE SCHNEEKOPPE IN WINTER

ing to 4500 feet, equal in height to the Black Forest. Interesting towns are Ziegenhals, Neisse, very rich in treasures of ancient art, and quaint old Neustadt. There are a number of health-giving resorts in the Altvater Mountains (some of them on the Bohemian side), such as Gräfenberg, Lindewiese, Carlsbrunn, Ullersdorf, Johannisbad, Zuckmantel, Darkau. Winter sport is of course lively in all the resorts of the Glatz and Altvater Mountains.

Lying as they do towards the east and reaching such formidable heights, it is no wonder that the Silesian mountains often have the most snow of any in Germany, and in winter one sport festival follows upon the other as late as Easter. There is plenty of skating in all the principal resorts as well as in the Silesian towns, especially in Oppeln and Breslau, where international skating and ice-hockey tournaments are held annually. Only 50 minutes by rail from Breslau rise the Zobten Mountains, over 2000 feet high, where the sacred mounds of the ancient Germans may be seen, stone walls, old fortifications and sacrificial altars over 4000 years old. A pleasant hilly countryside contains the interesting towns of Münsterberg, Nimptsch, and Strehlen and the monastery of Heinrichau with rich art treasures. In Upper Silesia we find the Annaberg, a limestone peak with a renowned pilgrim's church. North of Breslau is the Katzengebirge with the health resorts of Obernigk and Trebnitz (here the renowned Hedwigs Cloister with art treasures). The low-lying parts of Silesia are covered with ancient forests and lakes. There are many fine old towns, especially Breslau, the capital, which must be called the cultural centre of the entire region and the most important town in Eastern Germany. There are other Silesian towns rich in ancient art and treasures mediæval and modern, especially the old Silesian ducal towns of Brieg, Oppeln, Oels, Liegnitz with its lovely gardens, Glogau, and Sagan.

The Schneegruben, Riesengebirge

In western Silesia we find great stretches of moorland, reaching from Liegnitz to Görlitz, and from Haynau and Bunzlau to Sagan. In the furthest corner lies Bad Muskau with its famous park laid out by Prince Pückler. The river Oder divides the moors from the Silesian wine country, the vineyards and industrial activities of Grünberg. The old Renaissance castle of Carolath stands on the banks of the Oder and the largest lake in Silesia, the Schlawasee, lies hidden in the woods beyond the Oder. The interesting territory of the Silesian fishing lakes, which supply half Germany with fish, stretches along the Polish frontier. These gigantic lakes, frequented by many rare birds, are surrounded by dense woods. Interesting towns in Upper Silesia are Kreuzberg, where Gustav Freytag was born, and Gleiwitz, a lively town with good theatres and museums. Travelling in Silesia is cheap. In the towns one can get apartments from three

The "Ziegenrücken" in the Riesengebirge

marks a day, in the health resorts board-lodging from five marks per day. The Silesian Touring Association (Schlesischer Verkehrsverband, Breslau) will be pleased to supply information and a beautiful free booklet, "Beautiful Silesia" with many colored illustrations.

BRESLAU

AN ART CENTRE IN EASTERN GERMANY

BRESLAU is one of the few great cities which in spite of all modernity, have preserved to some extent the ancient outlines. Long streets of tall patrician houses, gothic and baroque churches and ancient monasteries rise upon the site of one of the most impressive examples of mediæval city-planning. Breslau, which early became the great gate of German traffic with the Orient, with Russia and the Near East, was laid out in 1241 with wide squares and open places and logical street planning.

The buildings of the Romanesque period already show that this Eastern city felt is connection with the West, and seized upon all that was best in contemporary art. The statue of St. John on the Cathedral, the doorway of the church of St. Magdalen, are proof enough. From 1244 to 1272 the Cathedral chancel was built, as fine a thing of its period as can be found, for Cistercians built it, always noted for keeping abreast with the best architecture of their time. In 1288 the Kreuz church, a masterpiece of clear and logical design, was begun. The Monument to Duke Henry IV in this church (13th century) is decorated with the oldest procession of mourning figures in Germany.

In the 14th century the town and its bishopric flourished and the number of churches was greatly increased. Many were en-

ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH, BRESLAU

larged, the Cathedral with its four towers was completed. They were mostly built of brick and ornamented with plastic work in sandstone. The Sand church was erected, in lofty and harmonious proportions, and the Protestant churches of St. Elizabeth and St. Magdalen as spacious basilicas. A proud and self-conscious citizenry created lay buildings of great architectural beauty, worthy to compare with the churches of the Sand Island and the Cathedral Island and the natural beauties of the river Oder with its banks embowered in green.

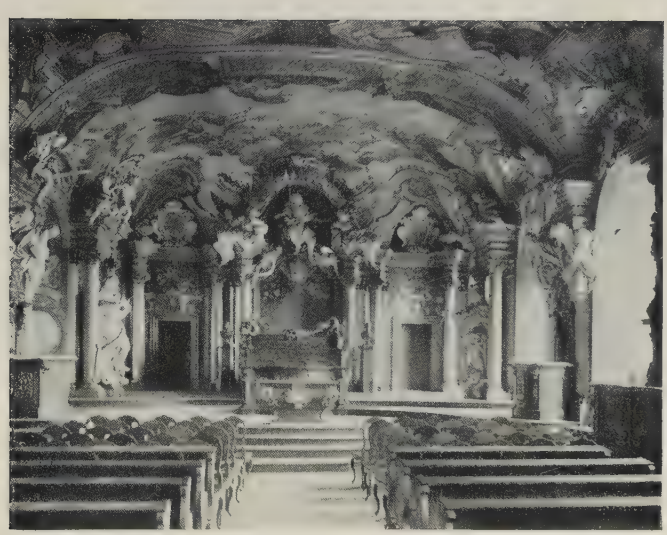
No less valuable are the works of plastic art created at this period; then native art, which had formed the incomparable Apostles now in the Museum of Arts and Crafts and the mystical Crucifix now in the Diocesan Museum, fell into decline. The influence of Prague, the residence of Emperor Karl IV, for decades the art centre of Europe, made itself felt, and from approximately 1350—1450 we find an epoch of Bohemian-Silesian art prevailing. Such finely-felt figures as the "Beautiful Madonna" in limestone in the Museum of Arts and Crafts, the Preczlav-Tumba in the Cathedral and the works of the "Dumlox Master" in the Church of St. Elizabeth must be assigned to this period. The same influence is traceable in painting, culminating in the Barbara Altarpiece (1447, Museum of Arts and Crafts). Famous Nuremberg painters worked for Breslau—the brass on the grave of John IV in the Cathedral is the work of Peter Vischer. The Town Hall, built 1470—1490, is enriched with a costly garment of gothic sculpture which has not its match in all Eastern Germany. Rhythmically proportioned, it forms with its gables and bow windows, a final crowning culmination of mediaeval art.

Breslau was one of the first German towns to take up the art of the Italian Renaissance. Portals in the Cathedral and the Town Hall, costly goldsmith's work in the Cathedral treasury and epitaphs soon after 1500 are the first evidences. The Renaissance dome on the church of St. Elizabeth is one of the first in Germany. Together with the Church of St. Magdalen, this church has over 300 epitaphs.

In 1700 the Catholic Counter-Reformation set in and expended vast artistic efforts upon this Protestant town, considerably altering its countenance in favor of baroque forms of art. Not-

Breslau, the Rathaus

able artists from Rome, Vienna, Praque, South Germany and Holland were called upon. The Eastern cupola of the Cathedral, the elaborate Elizabeth chapel, built in 1680—1700 by G. Scianzi, with sculpture by E. Ferrata, a pupil of Bernini, and the effective Chapel of the Elector, built in 1716—1724 by B. Fischer of Erlach, are all artistic creations of the highest rank. Other chapels followed, also rich in material, in sculpture and in visionary baroque towers. The mightiest work is the former Jesuit church of St. Matthias, begun in 1689, with ceiling paintings by M. Rottmayr and decorations by Tausch. In 1728—1740 the great University was erected next to it, a masterly feat of composition. Beautiful corridors and stairways with frescoes by F. A. Scheffler lead to the halls and aula. The castle of Frederick the Great, now a museum, has delicate rococo chambers reminding us of 18th century Potsdam. C. G. Langhans, one of the first and leading classicists of Prussia laid the foundation of his fame with the great Hatzfeld Palace 1766—1774, now the house of the Presidency. Langhans' best-known work is the famous Brandenburger Tor in Berlin.



Festival Hall of the University, Breslau

Breslau's modern buildings stand worthily by the side of the old—the Hall of the Centuries, Museums, and an Academy of Art. The Museum of Arts and Crafts also contains a rich collection of objects relating to the Germanic early history of Silesia, and the "Siling Crown jewels" (300 A. D.). In the Schloss Museum are splendid collections of Silesian iron- and glass-work. The Art Museum contains fine mediæval plastic art and paintings and Dutch and German art of the 19th century, including works by Schwind, Achenbach, Prell, Menzel, Böcklin, Thoma, Liebermann, Corinth, Slevogt, and a hall devoted to Willmann, a Silesian artist of the Baroque. In the University Library are old manuscripts from the monasteries containing valuable miniatures. The rich art treasures of the Cathedral include a work by Lucas Cranach, "The Virgin under the Pines".

Werner Güttel

Wendish Women on their way to Church in Vetschau

VETSCHAU

THE GATEWAY TO THE SPREEWALD

VETSCHAU, a little town on the Berlin-Cottbus line, has 8000 inhabitants and is the gateway to the Spreewald, that broad tract of wooded pasture-land intersected by hundreds of winding canals of the River Spree. Here the women still wear their quaint native costume with high linen head-dress and full rippling skirts and on Sundays present one of the most picturesque sights in northern Germany as they gather at church in their gayly colored frocks.

Charming paths wind across the meadows and through the woods, and for those preferring to make a tour of the district by water, there are three canoe stations in the immediate vicinity.

Vetschau itself has several points of interest, including the Native Museum in the Castle, and the beautiful grounds surrounding the latter. It is a favorite summer resort and now has a new swimming-basin with athletic field. The woods surrounding the town are very lovely, and rooms may be obtained reasonably both in the hotels and in private houses. Sunday excursion tickets may be obtained from Berlin. Information and descriptive literature is furnished gratis upon application to the Spreewaldverein, Vetschau, Telephone 121.

THE MARK BRANDENBURG

THIS district with its great historical past is the cradle of the Prussian State and therefore the very core of the German commonwealth. The beauty of this land is not all-apparent or grandiose like that of the mountains or the rugged coastline, but it has a quality of impressiveness to those capable of sensing the soul within it all.

"The sandpail of the Holy Roman Empire" is the designation once given this sandy soil by some mocking chronicler! But even so it gave birth to the great metropolis Berlin. This center of political, intellectual, technical and commercial life in Germany has grown, and is growing, with breath-taking speed. It represents an interesting fusion of the monuments of past centuries and the most modern developments,—the busy old city, with its restless traffic, rubbing shoulders with the newer quarters which in turn give way to the beautiful residential sections along the periphery, with their wealth of shrubbery and beautiful gardens stretching along the banks of those charming lakes formed by the Spree and the Havel.

South of Berlin and further up the Havel lies the romantic little city of Potsdam, the former residence of the great Prussian monarchs, with its celebrated rococo castle "Sans Souci", built by "Old Fritz". Numerous chateaux and beautiful parks are scattered throughout the country. Werder, whose orchard-covered hills are a Paradise in springtime, lies a little beyond Potsdam. Brandenburg with medieval brick churches and fragments of the old walls is another picturesque spot in the vicinity.

Monastery of Chorin

The cathedral in Havelberg and the imposing Church of St. Mary in Prenzlau in the northern part of the Mark are pearls of medieval brick architecture. Königsberg in the Neumark, the abbeys of Chorin and Lehnin with their tall ruins, and all the brave little villages give evidence of

Bienenwalde near Rheinsberg

the high culture of past generations in these border districts which still retain the typical Wendish charm in spite of the intermixture of Frankish and Low German blood. The Spreewald in the southwest, with its thousands of canals, is one of the quaintest and most picturesque sections of the country, because of its distinctly Wendish character both in language and costume. The old-fashioned style of architecture of the farmhouses has also been preserved, varying from the Low Saxon type in the west to the Frankish in the south, each stamping its character on the countryside. Modest little villages and hamlets are scattered about the fields and meadows of the lowlands and graceful alleys of linden trees lead to dignified country-seats, the property of some ancient line such as Theodor Fontane, the great poet of the Mark, has pictured so masterfully in his romances.

The highest points of the province are scarcely more than 328 feet above sea level, and still there is no lack of variety in the landscape,— mighty forests and quiet

Palace of Sans-Souci

lakes alternating with broad meadows and marshes. In the south are the wooded hills of the Fläming contrasting with the broad valley of the Oder, while the many lakes and the moraines gleam brightly against the dark shrubbery.

Even though the designation "Markish Switzerland" may be a trifle exaggerated for the little wooded hills to the east of Berlin, it nevertheless describes an especially charming district which numbers the health resorts Buckow and Saarow among its many attractions. Freienwalde and Schwedt-on-the-Oder as well as Eberswalde, Alt- and Neu-Ruppin and Rheinsberg, the boyhood property of Frederick the Great, should not be forgotten. These and many other places are eloquent witnesses of an illustrious past, and their delicate and refined beauty and natural charms make them favorite resorts both for the people of Berlin and for strangers.

BERLIN

ALL the other capital cities of the European continents were from the beginning the natural central focus of culture and civilization in their respective countries. In Germany things were different. Long before Berlin rose to the rank of a world-city, there were mighty cultural centres in the west and south of Germany. Berlin's mixed population must slowly fuse into some kind of unity before it could begin to build up an intellectual life of its own. As recompense there assembled within its walls many idealists, devotees of freedom from east and west who had been driven from home by some petty restriction or other. We meed only remind the reader of the French Huguenots who at one time fled to Berlin in such numbers that they constituted one-fifth of the entire population of the city and occupied certain quarters of the town all to themselves with their own schools and law-courts. Men from the Rhine, Dutch, Austrians, populated Berlin, but the largest quota has always been the influx from the East, seeking freedom and work in Berlin. The "Berlin type" did not begin to develop out of this mixture until the early years of the 19th century at which period Goethe, after a visit to the capital, described the Berliners, in recognition of their insistent will to work, their appetite for education and their tendency to take the world by storm, as "a reckless set of folks" and said that one must be "as artful as a cartload of monkeys (lit. "have hairs on one's teeth"!) and sometimes very outspoken in order to keep one's head above water amongst them".

It is certain that Berlin is surpassed by nearly all other European capitals and by most large provincial German towns in the matter of architectural monuments of former times, but it is equally certain that in the matter of ultra-modern dwellings and industrial plant it stands well to

the fore. Formerly the outer suburbs in their unadorned and planless hideousness were a disgrace to the city, but now the exact opposite is the case. Nowhere can the tendency of the times to a spirit of collectivity and community be more strongly felt than in such colonies. The flats and houses in New Westend, in New Tempelhof, the colonies in Britz and Zehlendorf, the settlements in Neukölln and Schmargendorf are all models of what such buildings should be. They combine beauty and purposefulness in the most astonishing manner. They constitute an organic connection between the city of toil and the unusually beautiful natural surroundings of Berlin.

The pine-woods extend on all sides in the immediate vicinity of the giant city—the dusky, sweet-scented pine-woods of the Mark of Brandenburg, far superior to the famous Italian Pineta, in that they are threaded by a shining chain of lakes and rivers, all affording infinite possibilities for aquatic sport, the finest of all outdoor sports. Thousands and thousands of boats throng the waterways on summer Sundays, from the smallest folding-boat, carried by its happy possessors like an overgrown umbrella, to the largest and most elegant yacht with vast white sails. Innumerable are the bathing-places that dot the shore, and the Open-air Bathing station of Wannsee alone counts over a million guests in every season. The eternal urge to comparison has dubbed the Spreewald, with its hundreds of narrow canals "Berlin's Venice", but it is a lame comparison, for the streams of the Spreewald bear the puntsman through dark and lonely forests, past fields of yellow irises and little lost villages to the strange Wendish colony in the midst of the waters whose inhabitants speak an ancient language and come to church in boats in their bright and outlandish garb to hear sermons preached in a tongue of which the visiting Berliners,

BERLIN, LUSTGARTEN
View of the Cathedral, from the Old Museum

perched shyly up in the galleries, cannot understand a single word.

No description of Berlin's environs would be complete without the inclusion of Potsdam. Old Potsdam can range itself by the side of the most famous European towns of the 18th century.

A few statistics will give us the best idea of the quantity of work accomplished in the city of Berlin. Comprising 880 square kilometres, Berlin has become the largest town in the world, its population of four and a quarter million makes it the greatest on the European continent. 58 million square yards are covered by 180,000 truck gardens, 11.6 million square yards by public parks, 7.5 million square yards are devoted to over 300 playing-fields and sport-grounds. The town is one of the largest property-owners, having 28 municipal farms covering an area of 240 square kilometres with 212 square kilometres of forest. Two-fifths of Berlin's toilers are workmen and artisans, one fifth employees and officials. Berlin has nearly 300,000 commercial undertakings. There are 32,000 motor plants with a total of 2.4 million horse-power. The three most important branches of industry are the clothing industry, electro-technics and the metal industry. The clothing industry alone occupies more than one-tenth of the entire population of Berlin. Another commercial factor of the first rank is the printing and publishing business, which gives employment to 70,000 persons in nearly 4,000 enterprises. In point of numbers this intellectual luxury stands at an equal with the cigarette industry, which produces 17 million cigarettes per day. Berlin is the largest commercial capital of the European continent, containing 17,000 wholesale and 56,000 retail houses as well as 54 department stores and numerous other business houses, employing altogether nearly half a million Berliners.

Saarow on the Scharmützelsee, the Beach

These figures go far to explain why Berlin is the focus of the German money market. There are 3,200 banks with 50,000 employees and a large proportion of the business transacted in Germany and in Europe passes through their hands.

Gigantic power-stations, as may be imagined, are necessary in order to provide all these industrial plants with electric current. The "Grosskraftwerk Klingenberg" built on the shores of the Spree in 1927, is the largest in Europe and the most modern in the world. It is fitted with the three largest turbines ever constructed, each of which is capable of producing 80,000 kilowatt. Yet only 60 or 70 hands are necessary to produce the current for all commercial undertakings and all dwelling-houses in Berlin, that is to say, to satisfy a demand for no less than 500 million kilowatt annually.

Traffic in Berlin has naturally kept pace with the intensity of production: as the most modern exponents of the age we might mention the Aerial Harbour in Tempelhof and the Funkturm or Wireless Tower at Witzleben.

Berlin-Oberschöneweide, Factory of A. E. G.

Berlin is the center of European air-services and the starting-point of 17 different air-routes.

Another witness to the ceaseless striving of the city of four millions is the business fairs ground. One of the most fruitful ideas in the battle for the renaissance of German commerce was the plan to organize technical exhibitions and fairs at regular intervals under the management of leading economic organisations of the capital. The extensive exhibition grounds at the Kaiserdamm are already an annual meeting-place for many hundreds of thousands of technicians or other experts in the particular branch on exhibition, experts from all parts of the country and from many foreign lands.

From the Berlin of toil and of commercial re-birth we will turn again to learned and artistic Berlin. Above all, we will consider theatrical Berlin.

No European capital is more richly dowered with temples of art. Berlin has three opera houses of world-fame, conducted by such famous men as Wilhelm Furtwängler, Otto Klemperer and Erich Kleiber. There are

over forty theaters, ranging from the National Theater to the little theaters on the Kurfürstendamm, from the gigantic "Grosses Schauspielhaus" to the small and intimate chamber theaters and the Kleines Theater. It was Berlin which provided Max Reinhardt with the right frame for an art which has inspired theaters all over the world. Jessner, Piscator are names which stand for whole movements. All revolutionary art finds its best defenders and prophets in Berlin. The introduction of the social idea in art and the conquest of the theater for the great masses are achievements which the world owes to Berlin. In the "Volksbühne", the People's Stage, the workingmen of Berlin have created a mighty instrument of popular education. They not only enjoy the best performances of certain theaters at extraordinarily cheap rates, but with their spare ha'pence they have built their own theater at Bülow Platz, in the midst of their own cheap dwellings, a large, proud building, one of the most beautiful theaters, not only in Berlin, but in Europe. And it is by no means only a working-class public that fills up the "Volks Bühne".

The lover of music can find in Berlin everything that his heart desires. Besides the three opera houses there are the philharmonic concerts which for the last forty years have been able to point to conductors of the quality of a Bülow and a Nikisch, and which to-day are conducted by Furtwängler. Of equally high merit are the Symphony Concerts conducted by Bruno Walter, both supported by the finest soloists in the world. Then there are the matinées and evening concerts of the National Orchestra under Erich Kleiber and Otto Klemperer. The great choral societies play a prominent part in the musical life of the town. Choral singing in the 19th century has patterned itself upon the oldest of these choral societies, the Sing Academy. This society was the first to produce

Berlin-Dahlem, Harnack Building

the Passion of St. Matthew in Berlin and since that day Bach has never been absent from Berlin concert programmes. Thus Berlin has become a center of modern music of all countries and it is only natural that the most famous soloists of all nations are glad to appear again and again in Berlin.

Berlin's enormous versatility, its untiring toil to produce material and intellectual values simultaneously, together with the absolutely democratic spirit of the city and its freedom from tradition, would seem to pre-destine it to become an intermediary between the European cultural conscience and American realism. It is impossible to say whether such a future looms before Berlin, or whether, as someone once said, its fate is "always about to be, and never in being". One thing is certain, Goethe proclaimed a truth when he said:

"I may look around me as I will, I see no possibility of achieving anything without Berlin".

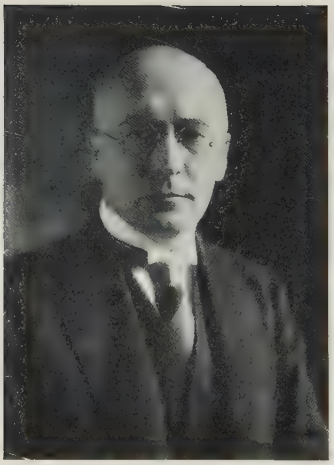
Karl Vetter

GERMAN POLITICAL PROFILES

OLD-FASHIONED Germans are in the habit of stating that the German republic is failing to engender adequate leadership — that the present type of prominent statesman and politician is inferior in quality to the pre-war brand. Now it must be admitted that the type has changed. The old leaders were for the most part the representatives of a well defined "ruling class" and recruited from the upper social stratum. The new leaders are generally self-made men, representatives of the middle and working classes whom democracy has brought to the fore. But this change has not, in my opinion, been purchased by loss of quality. Indeed, in many respects the newer men seem superior to their predecessors — superior in sagacity, initiative and feeling for the time and social environment in which they live. Adjustment to environment is the basic trait of political greatness.

Presenting Dr. *Heinrich Brüning,* chancellor of the German Republic. A catholic from Muenster in Westphalia. Middle sized, neither dark nor light, wearing spectacles. Highly educated, the product of a first-class "gymnasium", no less than three universities and two years foreign travel, chiefly in France and England.

He originally intended to be a school teacher, but the war intervened. When it was all over, the future German chancellor, scarred in no figurative sense, moved to Berlin with political ideas. In Great Britain he had become, for the first time, intensely interested in politics. Patircularly he had studied and admired the English parliamentary system. In 1919 he became an official in a Prussian Ministry, where he came into contact with Adam Stegerwald, the leader of the Christian trade



Heinrich Brüning

unions. Thanks to Stegerwald's influence, two years later Brüning became a trade union official. In 1924 he entered the Reichstag; by 1929 he was floor leader of the Catholic Center Party, and in March 1930 he became Chancellor of the German Reich. The youngest there has ever been.

He is that rare phenomenon, a thoroughly intelligent conservative. His ideal seems to be not far removed from that of the best English conservatives, namely: "Tory democracy". Whether he will achieve his ideal of founding a united Christian conservative bloc remains to be seen. To his enemies, as might be expected, he unites two evils in one person, for to them he is a "clerical nationalist". But the young chancellor may prove more than a match for them. In any event I venture to predict that despite his sensational rise to power, the better portion of his political life lies ahead and not behind him.

Perhaps the most picturesque figure in Germany's political life is the business man and newspaper king, *Alfred Hugenberg,* (born in Hannover, June 19, 1865). Champion of the Nationalist or Conservative Party, the second largest in the present Reichstag, this German Lord Northcliffe has used the weight of an unrivalled publicity organization comprising many newspapers, a news agency, the great Ufa film company and innumerable business ramifications, to attack the German Re-

public. His is the career of a master of finance and business technique. He represents old-line German solidity salted with sensationalism. Married to the daughter of a former mayor of Frankfort-on-the-Main, manager of a bank and director in the mighty firm of Krupp until 1919, he has since then used his unrivalled talent to make himself the monarch of newspaper owners.

Alfred Hugenberg

In his newspapers and his public utterances, Hugenberg is the outspoken opponent of the German Republic and of the "Stresemann policy" of European reconciliation by compromise. Recently however, his opposition to the adoption of the Young plan — against which he led the unsuccessful referendum last year—has caused a kind of palace revolution in his own Nationalist Party. The left wing of the party, led by some of the younger members, and assisted by the powerful Agricultural Association (Landbund) decided it was time to cease the policy of "sterile opposition" and against Hugenberg's wishes, entered and supported the Brüning Cabinet. Since then there has been conflict between the "Hugenbergers" and the "modernists", the eventual outcome of which is doubtful. In any case, it would seem that the Nationalist Party is about prepared to accept the Republic as a permanent fact and to attempt rather to modify the constitution on the basis of a strengthened executive. It is by no means

Karl Severing

certain that Alfred Hugenberg will oppose this tendency. For though a great conservative, he is by no means a blind partisan of the old régime and the late Kaiser.

Personally, he prefers to remain in the back ground. He is rarely seen in society, living an almost "saintly" life, devoting both his vast means and his untiring energy to that "reform" of Germany which he believes to be a patriotic duty.

Karl Severing (born in 1875) until recently German Minister of the Interior, has more than once thrust himself in the way of some intended blow at the Republic. This "Westphalian locksmith" (his father was a cigar sorter) attended common school in the town of Herford, learned to make locks, entered politics as a representative of trade-union social democracy, represented the German Metalworkers' Union, was a labor delegate at the Constitutional Assembly in Weimar in 1919, entered the Reichstag in 1920 and the Prussian Landtag in 1921. There he soon became minister; it was partly due to the fear of his opposition that the threatened "Putsches" of the end of "inflation year" (1923) never occurred. For he threatened to checkmate them with the armed strength of the Prussian police, the Schupo, and the insurrectionists knew he would keep his word. As Prussian Minister of the Interior he republicanized the Administration and when he finally retired, remained out of politics

until 1928 when he became Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Hermann Mueller, only again to be thrown out of office by the fall of the Mueller Cabinet in March 1930.

Yet if I were to contemplate overthrowing the German Republic I should fear, even more than Severing, his friend and fellow socialist *Otto Braun,* Minister President of Prussia. For this fifty seven years old ex-printer is a chip of the tough old Prussian block, a character of the Bismarck brand, square-headed, wileful, courageous, unbending. Even his opponents esteem and a little fear him. Taciturn, quick witted, strong, he knows that who holds Prussia holds, in last analysis, Germany; it is said that he refused to give up the premiership of Prussia to become Chancellor of Germany in circumstances where his position would be insecurely based on continual compromise.

After plying his trade as a book printer for some years, he went into labor journalism in 1913, becoming simultaneously member of the Prussian Diet. In 1920 he entered the Reichstag and was made Prime Minister of Prussia, a position which, but for short and stormy intervals, he has occupied ever since.

Otto Braun

He is but little seen, for his chief pleasure is hunting; among his privileges is the personal friendship of President Hindenburg. Widely separated as the two are in politics, they esteem each other hugely. It is reputed that the only

Konrad Adenauer

occasion since his election when the more than octogenarian Hindenburg has defied doctors and stayed out late was one evening when he met and for hours exchanged hunting anecdotes with the socialist Otto Braun.

Politicians come and go, but the bureaucracy goes on forever — at least in Germany. "The Reichstag debates and bureaucracy governs," as the saying goes.

Among the latter, few officials exceed in influence the mayors of the greater German towns and it is not considered strange for a "lord mayor" to be chosen as Cabinet Minister or even Chancellor of the Reich.

This situation alone can explain the prominent place taken in public life by *Konrad Adenauer,* lord mayor of the fair city of Cologne. Highly educated, a typical representative of the cultured Rhineland, the young "doctor", who was later to possess any number of honorary degrees, entered the administrative career at an early age (he is now fifty-four years old) and today occupies many important administrative positions in addition to the mayoralty chair. Like most of his fellow citizens of Cologne he is a Catholic and a member of the (Catholic) Center Party. At one time he was considered a possible presidential candidate — and may be again.

Who says Cologne, says Adenauer, and his name means Cologne. For his native city is his passion. This mayor can outdo any American booster in local pride.

He has organized any number of great exhibitions in his native city, willingly sacrificing the municipal funds to his plans of making Cologne the center of western Germany and the finest and most modern city of Europe.

His opponents call him sly; his friends see in him one of the shrewdest minds in German public life.

Siegfried von Kardorff

The tallest, most elegant and best looking man in German politics is *Siegfried von Kardorff,* Vice-President of the Reichstag. A Berlin aristocrat, the son of Bismarck's faithful assistant and truest friend, author of a book about Bismarck based on personal acquaintance and information received from his father. Before the war, he occupied an important position in what is now Polish territory. In May 1918 he left the old conservative party and immediately after the revolution founded the German Nationalist People's Party which he later deserted for the other People's Party of Gustav Stresemann. Despite his ultra conservative tradition and education, he has constantly been a driving force in the direction of liberalism. In the last two or three years, his chief effort has been to bring about a concentration of the very scattered "middle class parties" into a single unit which could offset the organized strength of the socialists.

In his house men of all parties meet and discuss matters too intimate for official treatment. When not long

ago he married Katharina von Oheimb, known in Berlin as the "beautiful Katinka" and hostess of the only political salon in the capital, he clinched his position as the central figure in what is called Berlin "political society".

Johann Schober

The Chancellor of the Austrian Republic is a policeman, *Johann Schober*. Or, as he might prefer to be called, an "official". A representative of that pre-war Vienna bureaucracy whose manners and charms were so attractive that even to be arrested by them was a pleasure. A short, somewhat fat, almost elegant gentleman, with a convincing tongue and a soft manner of speaking. His outstanding qualities are tact and administrative talent. Alone in post-war Austria Herr Schober seems to be able to bridge the political chasms and keep some measure of harmony between warring factions.

Born in Upper Austria some fifty-five years ago, he studied law in Vienna and entered the policeheadquarters. In 1908 he moved to the central police bureau of all Austria. A year later he had charge of the police work in the Ministry of the Interior. By 1914 he was chief of the national police headquarters, and it is thanks to him that the revolutionary activity could be limited to fairly small proportions and comparatively little disorder.

From 1921 he has been chancellor off and on. He represented Austria at the Genoa Conference in 1922. He restored order after the riots in 1927. When last year

there seemed danger of open conflict between the socialists in Vienna and the nationalists in the provinces, for whom should they send to arrange matters but Johann Schober.

Political changes in Austria are not exluded; so long as Schober remains the world may expect them to occur with a maximum of "Ruhe und Ordnung".

Edgar Ansel Mowrer

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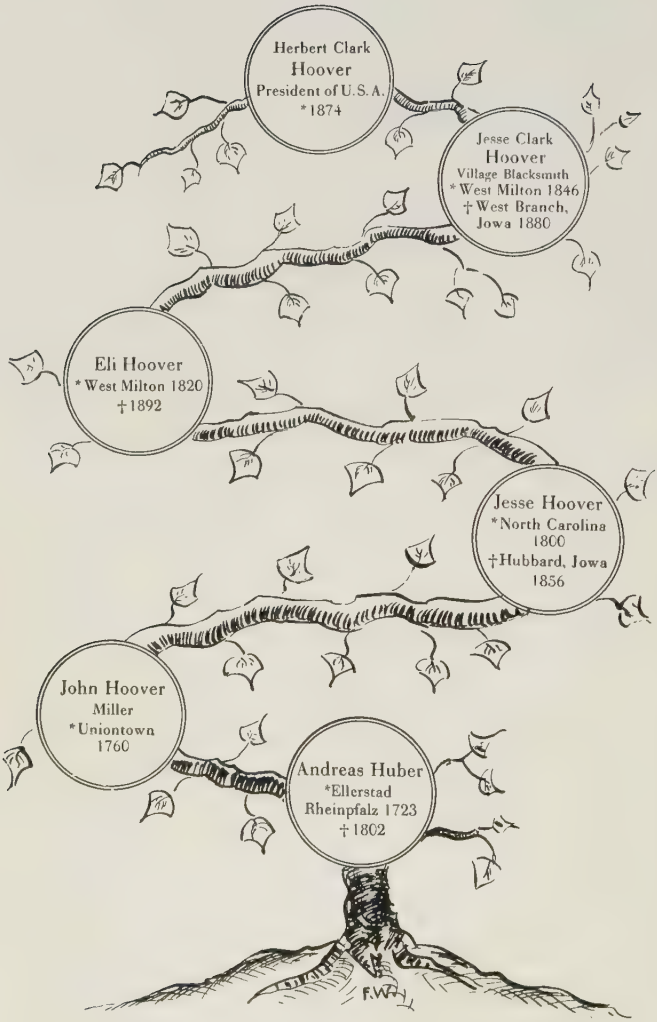


PRESIDENT HOOVER'S FAMILY TREE

TRACING THE GENEALOGY OF PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

Es spriesst das Mark der Riesen
Aus Bauernblut hervor!

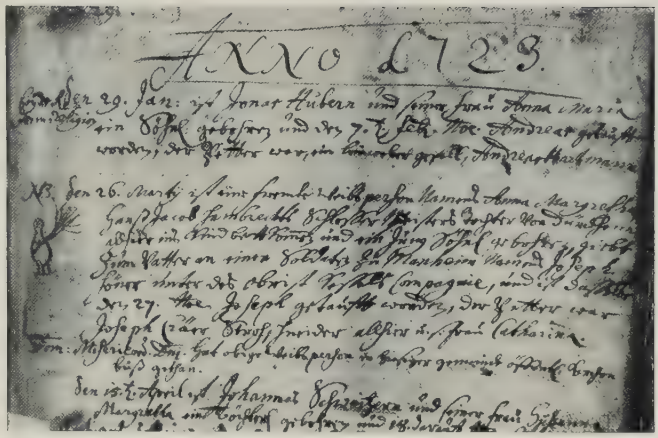
ONE day in the late autumn of 1925, I entered the beautiful valley of the Karl south of Kaiserslautern as the whole countryside still lay wrapped in the mists of early dawn. My goal was the picturesque little village of Trippstadt, perched on a hillside about an hour distant. Through a chance encounter with the former pastor of Trippstadt, I hoped to find a copy of the marriage certificate of the schoolmaster, Joh. David Staudt with Anna Maria Huber, which I had long sought in vain. Seated in the comfortable little room of the parsonage, the hours sped quickly by in the work of copying countless documents regarding the Huber family. Passing down through the valley as evening fell, I had little idea that these notes would ever be of use in tracing the ancestral line of a President of the United States!

When American genealogists started to trace the family of their new President, and first investigations showed that the name Hoover was undoubtedly derived from Huber, intimating that the President was very probably from German stock, the whole matter took on increased interest upon the discovery of a passport for America made out in the name of five children of a certain Conrad Huber who died in Trippstadt in 1766. No information, however, could be found in Trippstadt concerning that Andreas Huber who arrived in America around the year 1740. There was therefore no other course but to search through all the Palatine church records, which might throw some light on the Huber

family. Peculiar coincidences played a large part in the ultimate success. An old tin plate marked with the name of Huber was discovered in the Hotel Burgard in Landsstuhl, which served to attract my attention to another Huber family in the Rhine Palatinate. In the State Archives I found mention of a daughter of a certain Jonas Huber from Ellerstadt in the Rhine Palatinate who served as sponsor at a baptism in 1721. This made things considerably easier.

In January 1929 a report was circulated by the Western Union Telegraph Company purporting to originate at the White House, stating that the Andreas Huber in question had been born in Baden-Baden. This tended to set aside the Palatinate theory but subsequent investigations instituted in Baden-Baden showed that no Andreas Huber had been born there in the period from 1698 to 1745. According to the first reports (for which I have to thank my friend Richard Wilhelm Studt in Buenos Aires), this Andreas Huber upon arriving in America in 1740, met one of his cousins of the same name and it has been found that two individuals of this name actually emigrated to America at that time. One took the oath of allegiance in Philadelphia on August 9, 1738, at the age of fifteen and the other on October 12, 1741 at the age of twenty. Scarcely had I established the birth of the latter in Taleischweiler on November 16, 1720, as the son of the miller, Johann Adam Huber when a report was issued from the White House stating that the first-mentioned Andreas (born in 1723) must be the ancestor of the President as he was already mentioned in Pennsylvania documents in 1740.

The search took me next to Ellerstadt near Bad Dürkheim, and as chance had it, the electric tram only went as far as Oggersheim! Upon arriving at the latter place, I went to call on the Burgomaster who handed me over


ANNO 1723.

Text of the Baptismal Certificate of Andreas Huber in Ellerstadt, Rhine Palatinate:

On Jan. 29 in the year 1723, an infant son was born to Jonas Huber and his wife Anna Maria and was baptised by the name of Andreas on Feb. 7th. The godfather was a journeyman weaver Andreas Hartmann.

In the margin: both of Reformed religion.

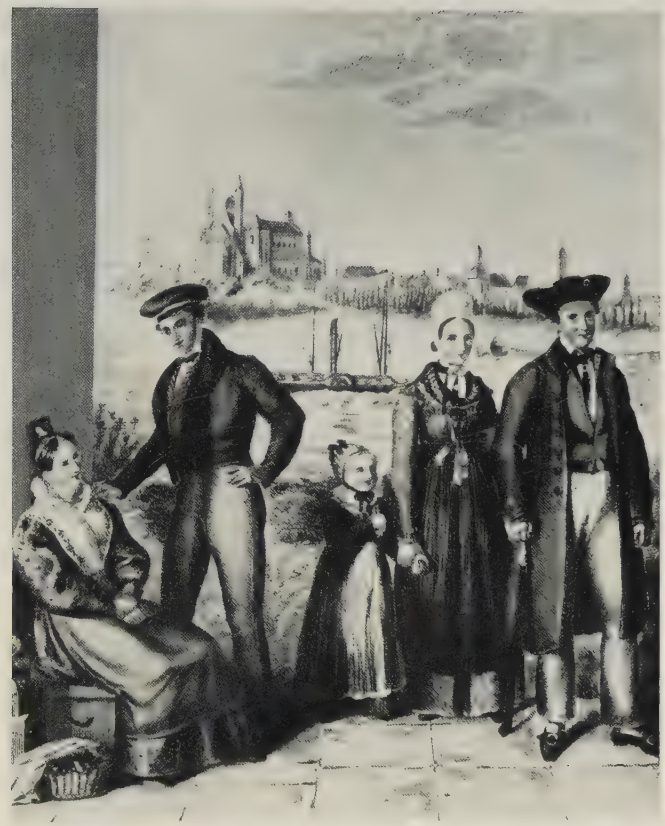
all the old parish documents that had been damaged in the great Rhine flood of New Year's Eve 1881/82. Upon completing my work towards midnight, I held the key to the entire mystery!

I discovered that two brothers, Johannes and Joh. Michel Huber settled in Oggersheim as weavers and that the sponsor for their children in Ellerstadt was Jonas Huber of Speyer. It was also found that the younger of the brothers, Joh. Michel Huber, at the time of his marriage in 1706 was mentioned as the son of the linen weaver, Joh. Heinrich Huber of Oberkulm, a district which then belonged to the canton of Berne.

Proceeding on to my original destination, the charming little village of Ellerstadt embedded in the midst of

fertile vineyards, I called on the Burgomaster who gave me the oldest church records in the parish. Opening the book at random, my eye fell on the first record of the year 1725, which was the baptismal certificate of Andreas Huber, the son of Jonas and Anna Maria. It was assumed that Johannes, Jonas and Joh, Michel were brothers, a fact that was later substantiated. It was discovered furthermore that the young Andreas Huber had been born in Ellerstadt and a drawing was found of the old Huber farm, which was partially torn down in the year 1900. (Special thanks are due to Ernst Merk of Ellerstadt for his invaluable assistance in procuring this material.) The ancient press-rooms that are still standing show that Jonas Huber also made wine besides being a weaver. The records of 1722 show further that he owned more than five acres of vineyard, proving that by dint of industry and cleverness he had been able to make his way in his new German home in spite of all the difficult times of that period.

There were numerous reasons for the emigrations from Switzerland. In the first place, the Swiss had become inoculated with a spirit of militancy through their long struggles for independence and fitted well into the 16th century picture which brought the persecution of the Anabaptists and the wholesale recruiting for foreign armies. The great Peasants' Rebellion of 1641–53 followed soon after, carrying the usual hard times in its train. At the close of the 17th century, contemporary records tell of poor crops and general famine throughout the land. Naturally all these circumstances affected trade, which was undoubtedly the reason which impelled the three Huber brothers to emigrate to the Palatinate, where the industrious Swiss were received with open arms after the destruction of prosperous towns and villages through Louis XIV. Springing also from an old line of millers,



Old peasant costumes worn in the Palatinate

they were imbued with that Wanderlust which drove them ever onward.

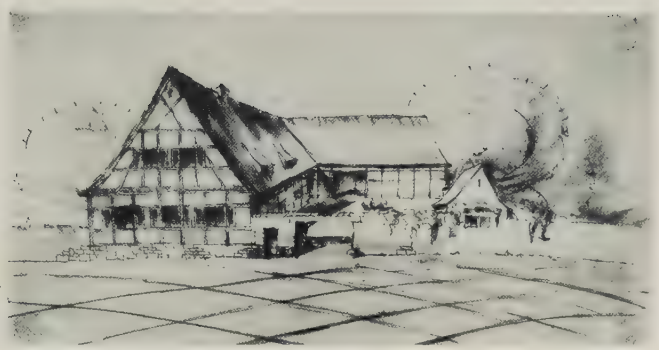
Georg Huber, miller and bailiff of Lenzburg County, took a firm stand at the outbreak of the Peasants' Rebellion and prevented any participation in the uprising, thus earning the encomiums of his village and the whole valley. For this reason, he is the only Huber mentioned

in the war records of that period. Sprung from Alemanni stock, he embodied all the ruggedness of this race whose good-humored albeit rather stolid nature is still reflected in the people of the Wynental – strong, robust men, beautiful women and lovely young girls.

In Switzerland, the research work also resulted in all sorts of surprises. For instance there was the huge medieval oak chest, fastened with chains and great locks, and supposed to contain three hundred volumes of old court records and documents but which upon being opened, was found to be absolutely empty. An investigation showed that a few years previously irresponsible persons had sold the entire contents for making pulp! Gone therefore was the beautiful dream of being able to trace the old peasant stock of the Hubers from generation to generation up to the early Middle Ages. Months now had to be spent in laborious search through private, church, parish and state archives. The investigation was naturally only in connection with the Kulm Hubers. The others belonged to an entirely different family.

Little by little the records were pieced together until it was possible to have a continuous history of the family up to the 15th century. No reliable records exist of this latter century, but from the beginning of the 16th century, the family figures as benefactors of the church, following the trade of millers and acting as bailiffs in Oberkulm. One fortunate discovery was that of the baptismal certificates of the three sons of the linen weaver, Joh. Heinrich Huber, wo were not born in Oberkulm. This Huber lived for many years far from his native land and did not return to Oberkulm with his family until 1675.

Today the long research is practically complete and the copious material regarding the history of the Wynental



The old Huber Farm in Ellerstadt, Rhine Palatinate, pulled down in the year 1900.
From a drawing by Otto Seibel, Ludwigshafen

Hubers, the ancestors of President Herbert Hoover, is contained in several volumes of documents, many of them official. The records are accompanied by about 100 photographs of the most important old documents, old farmhouses belonging to the family in Ellerstadt and in Ober and Unterkulm, the old mill in Oberkulm and the old 13th century house of the bailiffs, etc.

A genealogical tree about thirteen feet long gives an idea of the size of the family, a fine old peasant line which in all ages has served its native land in the truest sense of the word.

If I carry out my present intention and go to America in the late autumn for the purpose of giving illustrated lectures on this subject, I am sure my public will all agree with me when I close with the famous words of the poet, "Wohl dem, der seiner Väter gern gedenkt!"

Hermann Friedrich Macco

THE MILL IN THE LANDSCAPE

THE mill in the landscape is a very focus of romance. How the heart rejoices when a melancholy stretch of level country is suddenly relieved by the gaunt arms of a windmill on a height, slowly turning in the steady, unhasting rhythm of country labor! In all corners and nooks of the sweet green German countryside the immemorial mills turn to the wind. In lush valleys where the brooks rush down powerfully from the mountains and the hills, the watermills turn and grind. From just such a mill-house in a quiet valley of the Palatinate a miller and his wife emigrated to America in the middle of the 18th century. They were the ancestors of President Hoover.

The German is aware of the store of romance centred about his mills. He celebrates them in song and story. Countless fairy stories begin: Once upon a time there was a miller who had three sons—Every German on a walking-tour breaks sooner or later into the tramping-song: "To wander is the miller's joy". And all singers know the lovely old ballad of the faithless miller's daughter. There are many famous songs about mills, especially folk-songs, and many know at least individual lyrics from the song-cycle "Die schöne Müllerin" set to Schubert's melting airs. The modern German, no less romantic at heart than his grandfather who celebrated the Blue Flower, realizes the spiritual value of the mill, symbol of the countryside and its faithful, peaceable toil. In the midst of the very modern suburb of Zehlendorf, Berlin, in the midst of ultra-modern settlements and villas, stands a meadow with a mill, a real windmill that turns and grinds. The Zehlendorfer have bought the ground and secured the existence of their mill from the grasping hand of the builder which would have sacrificed it. The inhabitants of rational kitchens and vacuum-cleaned flats can enjoy bread baked from flour ground at their own back doors. Most famous of all German mills is the historical mill in the old royal park of Sans-Souci at Potsdam, also piously preserved against the inroads of time.

A Mill in the Spessart

But our love goes out to the nameless mills that stud the landscape on sandy heights and beside purling waters, casting a sturdy defiance to the technical monsters that go roaring and hooting past them without breaking their eternal rhythmic grind which knows no other interruption than the hand of the miller and the powerful voices of wind and stream.

Ethel Talbot Scheffauer

Potato harvest in the mountains

VILLAGE LIFE IN GERMANY

THE land that lies within the German boundaries displays a rich and manifold, diversity, both in point of surface formation and kind of soil. It comprises fertile, crop-covered plains and also wide stretches of heathy ground and moors, lovely meadow-lined valleys and dense forests in the lower mountain ranges, lakes and luscious green pasture slopes in the base region of the Alps, tall rocky ridges and austere, snow-capped peaks in their higher regions. Just so multiform and varied was, once upon a time, the German village and the life of the peasants who dwelt in it, protected by seclusion and tradition. The functions and customs of their lives were shaped in accordance with the particular nature of the soil on which they dwelt and on which they depended; their mode of life changed but very slowly and moderately, for intercourse with the cities and the outer world was infrequent and of little influence.

With this original state to start from, gradual development brought forth a village civilization which was remarkably uniform in its fundamental traits, but at the same time richly varied in all the features influenced by local circumstances. The early pagan interpretation of the country-dweller's bondage to nature sank away into subconscious depths. Close daily interdependence and relationship in family, church, neighborhood, and village produced a type of human existence which, passed on from generation to generation, may be likened to a vigorous, blossom-covered tree reaching from the dim past into our present time.

All the characteristic features of this manner of life were the result of tribal cooperation, not of personal inclination or taste. This can be seen, for example, in the way in which the groundplan of the village was laid out in all those cases where the village was founded as a new settlement or colony; it may be observed in the arrangement of the individual farms, in the structure of the homesteads, and in the methods employed in cultivating the fields and raising the live stock. The manner of the villager's dress was determined by customs prevailing in each particular district or sometimes even in the individual places; there were differences in costume which distinguished the married from the unmarried. Tools, farm implements and household goods were made by the farmers themselves or by farmer artisans; thus their shape and ornamentation were the products of long, unbroken tradition, leaving the individual maker but little chance for arbitrary modification.

The temporal and spiritual significance of every major occurrence in the life of a person or of the community was impressively visualized by solemn customs and rites accompanying it. Rigid rules determined whose duty or privilege it was to carry the newly born infant to

church to be christened, they also dermined the route to be followed in doing so. Another custom demanded that the dowry goods of a bride-to-be were, some time before the wedding, conveyed to her new home in plain sight by the so-called "chamber-wagon". After the marriage ceremony in church, a bounteous repast was served in the village inn, followed by the obligatory dances of honor with bride and groom, which had to be gone through in a minutely determined order. Bride and groom had to dance with every member of both families, and not until this had been scrupulously fulfilled, was the floor given over to the other guests of the wedding. All the participants in the festival deposited their wedding gifts in the form of hard coin on platters set up for that purpose.

The entire year was interspersed with festivities, some in connection with the religious holidays of the church, others marking important sections in the yearly round of rural labor. There was the anniversary of church-dedication with parade, divine service, and special feast. There were pilgrimages, supplicatory and other processions, particularly prominent among them the Corpus Christi Procession, which is the one best preserved even today. In disguise, bearing their distinctive insignia, the Three Magi would proceed from house to house, sing their traditional songs, and solicit gifts for the benefit of the children. On Shrove Tuesday, young lads dressed up as old women, would run farcical races; masked men would carry large tablets around with records of all the bad and foolish things that inhabitants of the village had perpetrated during the year. In the Alpine regions, at the approach of summer, the departure of the cattle for the pastures up high in the mountains was observed with solemn ceremonies and merriment; similar solemnities were performed at the end of summer when the

Corpus Christi Procession near Salzburg

cattle returned down to the village. Later on, in autumn, the harvest thanksgiving would unite all the folks for games and dances on the village common.

When, on Epiphany Day, the farmer's wife marked all the doors of the homestead and stables with the symbols C+M+B (standing for the names of the three saints Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar) to bring down new blessings on the farm, it was merely one link in the long chain of devout practices which encompassed all of life. At every meal grace was said under the crucifix in the shrine corner of the room, at Christmas and Easter the appropriate passages in the Bible were read aloud. Customs like these enhanced and strengthened the unity of the family, which by the way included the servants, who usually worked in the same house for many years.

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries this form of rural life was greatly changed. There ensued the enfranchisement of the peasants and, beginning about 1850, the agrarian land settlement, that long-protracted

process in the course of which all the fields of a village were thrown together into one big whole to be then redistributed according to more rational principles. The old threefallow-system of farming (summer crops, winter crops, fallow) was replaced by the modern rotation of crops, a system which made much greater demands upon the knowledge and ingenuity of the farmers. Modern traffic and business succeeded in battering down the time-honored seclusion of the village; farming became a part of the capitalistic system of economy; the products of the soil and of stock-breeding became commercial commodities, the price of which was determined by the situation in the international market. The growing sway of capitalism even in agriculture caused, at first, a dismemberment of the larger estates, but later on it led to new-fashioned mergers and cooperative enterprises which showed an utter disregard for the old village boundaries. The constant intercourse with the cities, the progressive industrialization of Germany brought it about that ever-growing numbers of the rural population left the villages for the cities, it even caused a slow, but perceptible disintegration of the former close unity in family and community, of the old solid customs and practices, of the time-honored traditions in dress and peasant art.

But in spite of all these changes, one may say even today that no one really knows Germany who has not also seen her life in the villages. Many of the traditional traits of life that were described above are still in vogue, though perhaps modified and less widely spread. And then, rural work — notwithstanding all progress, changes, and improvements — has essentially remained the same. Taught by leaders who have learned in the cities to appreciate the immense value of the village for the life of the nation, the German farmer has come to realize that the struggle for existence, to be sure, demands of him

"St. Leonard's Chest"

to give admission to new ideas and methods, but he also realizes that the new things cannot simply be taken over passively like a priest's blessing. He tries to adapt the new ways to his individual needs, and he adjusts the management of his own affairs to the situation in the markets of the world. With his fellows he forms self-improvement clubs to keep alive the technical knowledge which he acquired in the agricultural school, or he organizes cooperative societies to provide him with financial credit when needed and with legal protection. For his daughters he demands schools of domestic science which will not make city ladies out of them, but will teach them how to cope with the tremendous amount of household labor which has been so enormously increased by the shortage of servants. He does what he can to make life in the village pleasanter for the servants and thus prevent them from migrating to the city.

Today, as of old, there are two things around which the farmer's entire life centres: first, the estate which he

is running and which, most likely, has been in his family's possession for centuries, and secondly, the church. Generations come and go, but the estate remains. All the members of the family work for its preservation and prosperity. For its sake marriages are often entered into for considerations of economic profit, not on account of mutual affection. The welfare of the estate is the central thought of the farmer and his wife even in their old age when they have handed the management over to their son and successor while they themselves live in a sort of pensioned retirement, the details of which are carefully stated in a legally drawn-up document. The festivals of the church continue to be the "high spots" of the peasants' year. Adjacent to the church is the burial ground, the graves of which are punctiliously kept in good order by the living generation. This proximity might serve as a symbol for the close connection in which the peasant is wont to see birth, death, and the intervening span of activity and work. Thus human life seems but a part in the eternal round of happenings in the surrounding world of nature.

The wayfarer passing through the land will see among the fields, gardens, trees, and gabled roofs, church steeples rising on every side and pointing heavenward. This sight is symbolical, one might say, of a marked trait in German character — of an innate urge to seek in every earthly thing its relation to eternity.

Ludwig Gorm

Cornfields in Harvest-time

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES OF GERMAN AGRICULTURE

TRAVELLERS interested in agriculture will find a trip through the rural districts of Germany quite attractive and instructive. To be sure, the rural population during the last fifty years has relatively diminished in size as compared with the whole of the nation, but nevertheless agriculture still remains one of the most important industries of the nation. Prior to the late war, the output of agriculture kept on increasing steadily. After the war there was a temporary decline, but very soon a new rise set in.

This increase of production was brought about chiefly by the methods of intensive farming which were employed, for there were but very few and small areas that could be taken under new cultivation. The advance of agricultural technique, the extensive and adroit use of artificial fertilizers, and the adaptation of crop rotation to local conditions resulted in a steady increase of yields without exhausting the soil. This faar-seeing soil husbandry which by systematic methods seeks to avoid an

exploitation of the ground to the point of exhaustion is one of the most engaging features in German farming.

Agricultural conditions differ greatly in the various parts of Germany.

The eastern part of Germany has a semi-continental climate: the summers are quite warm and dry; fluctuations of temperature are considerable. Hence the great number of large estates are found here. Plains predominate. There are hardly any industries in the agricultural districts, and so the population is not at all dense. In extensive sections of this eastern part of Germany the soil is light and sandy, while in other districts it is heavy and fertile. The principal crops are rye and potatoes. In central Germany and in the fertile regions of the East, wheat and sugar-beet raising is very extensive and of great importance.

The northwest of Germany has a more oceanic climate with relatively cool and wet summers and very little fluctuation of temperature. Except in the heath and moorlands, which are more or less barren, the production of hay, grass, and fodder flourishes in this part of the country. Cattle and hog breeding is highly developed, but grain production plays a comparatively small part in the farm business of this region. In contradistinction from other sections of Germany, the farms are scattered here throughout the country, while villages are scarce, so that single farms predominate. They are mostly of medium size and are passed on undivided to the eldest son. We find here some wonderful old farms which have been in the possession of the same families for several centuries. Scenically this part of the country is very pleasant to look at, with ever changing vistas.

The western and southern sections of Germany are of quite a different character. The land is mountainous and endowed with a great many charming valleys. The farm land is, in part at least, very much cut up. This is the consequence of the pernicious practice, generally prevailing, of dividing the estate whenever the deceased propietor leaves several heirs. In many cases some kind of home industry is carried on by the side of farming because the latter, on account of the small size of the farm, is not sufficient to afford a living for the whole family. Generally speaking, however, the marketing conditions in

Bremen, Potash Wharf

western and southern Germany are not bad. The growing of fruit and grapes plays an important part in the valleys of the Rhine and its tributaries where conditions as to climate and soil are particularly favorable. Rye is not produced in such large quantities as in the eastern parts, but this is offset by a larger production of wheat. Certain districts in the west and south raise also considerable quantities of hops and tobacco.

The following figures on crops and livestock will give an idea of the relative importance of the various branches of agriculture in Germany. The figures for the yield per acre are evidence of the intensity of German agriculture.

Products	Total Production in 1928	Yield per Acre in 1928
Rye	187,867,000 cwt.	16.41 cwt.
Wheat	84,961,000 ,,	19.89 ,,
Barley	73,785,000 ,,	19.62 ,,
Oats	154,227,000 ,,	17.75 ,,
Potatoes . . .	909,775,000 ,,	129.27 ,,
Sugar-beets .	242,737,000 ,,	216.16 ,,

Livestock in 1928 (Dec.!)

Horses	3,710,500 heads
Cattle	18,386,200 ,,
Hogs	20,072,300 ,,
Sheep	3,625,600 ,,

Forestry plays a highly important part in the economic life of Germany, for its cultivated woodlands, according to the census of 1927, cover an area of 12,737,292 hectares or 31,473,848 acres. A goodly portion of this woodland area is under government control. German forestry methods are in high repute throughout the world, and many foreigners come to Germany for the purpose of studying these methods.

The care, promotion, and extension of agriculture is mainly in the hands of the Chambers of Agriculture. The latter are occupational organizations with a great degree of autonomy. All farms surpassing in acreage a certain limit are obliged to join the local Chambers of Agriculture. Each individual state has its Ministry of Agriculture, and they are topped off by the Federal Department of Agriculture. Academic training is given by several agricultural colleges as well as by a number of universities having special departments for agriculture and forestry. Research work is carried on in special institutes of the universities and colleges, by the Chambers of Agriculture, in the Experiment Stations of the states, and in various other government and private institutions.

The technique of practical agriculture in Germany may rightly be said to be at a high stage of development. During the years of the war and the inflation, the imperative task of agriculture was to feed the population and to combat shortage and famine. In other words, quantity came first, the quality of products and the catering to individual tastes were of secondary consideration. The result was that German agricultural products at the end of those years of severe stress, were not very well able to compete with products imported from abroad. In more recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to improve the quality of the output. Ever since 1923, the German farmers have been in a severe economic crisis, caused by the low prices their products command and by exceedingly heavy taxation.

There are many agricultural exhibitions in Germany every year; the most important of them is the annual show of the Deutsche Landwirtschafts-Gesellschaft (German Agricultural Society), which will be held this year at Cologne from May 26 to June 2.

Dr. Sohn

MAGDEBURG

A CITY OF THE NEW ARCHITECTURAL OUTLOOK

FEW German cities have espoused the ideas of modern architecture as consistently as Magdeburg. In former times the initiative for the shaping of the general aspect of the city, as well as that of single blocks of streets, was wholly surrendered to the private architect. Today we have abandoned this unrestricted individualism, and there has been drawn up for the architectural and structural development of Magdeburg a general building plan to which every individual architect must conform. This idea was originated by the architect Bruno Taut, who has thus mapped out for his city a development which will be consistently governed by modern ideas.

The city of Magdeburg itself has come to the fore in recent times as master-builder on a colossal scale. Some examples that typify the structural methods of Magdeburg are discussed in the following lines,

The first great architectural enterprise of a representative kind grew out of the necessity of furnishing the "German Theater Exhibition"(1927) with a dignified abode. Between the Elbe and a neighboring lake there was a favorably situated

Assembly Town-Hall, Magdeburg
Architect: Johannes Göderitz

tract of park land, with four rather old exhibition pavilions on it and the recently completed Ebert Bridge leading to it, The problem was to mould the existing elements into a unified and harmonious organism. Here Architect Albinmüller of Darmstadt has achieved a creation of imposing grandeur: the widespread buildings were united by a colonnade and grouped about a court of honor that was enclosed on all sides. A 200 feet tower of reinforced concrete, steel, and glass gives the entire arrangement the vertical accent that is particularly indispensable in this case. A charming landscape that combines the park and the lake, frames this structural group.

On the west side the exhibition pavilions are terminated by the new city-hall, a masterpiece of the building commissioner Johannes Göderitz, which holds Magdeburg's largest and finest reception-hall. The façade is encased with brick and tile. The city-hall is to be regarded at the present moment as the most successful instance of the endeavor to introduce the new architecture in Magdeburg. Its construction is closely connected with a far-reaching program for the monumental development

THE RESIDENCE OF MAGDEBURG-WILHELMSTADT

Architects: Rühl and Gauger

River Elbe at Magdeburg, with Exhibition grounds

of the right bank of the Elbe, whereby an entirely new city will be called into life, face to face with the old town.

Next to the buildings erected by the city, the post-office built by the federal government is the first to attract attention. The brick construction is reminiscent of the buttressing system of the gothic churches. But in this case the resumption of a formal connection between old and new is not carried out in the "historic" method of the past century. Here there is no borrowing of individual features, but the structural purpose of our age has taken the basic principles of the past as its starting-point.

One of the principal concerns of the municipal government is that of improving the housing conditions of the city, which had grown seriously crowded during the course of the 19th century. Hence a whole series of modern dwellings have been erected, of which we give an example, taken from the suburb of Wilhelmsstadt. This residence colony was built by architects Rühl and Gauger.

Ernst von Niebelschütz

Old Town with Market-place

LEIPZIG

DURING his student days in Leipzig, Goethe was impressed by the city's air of modernity, and by the sense of prosperity, wealth and commercial activity that characterized everything. In describing his reactions to the city, he emphasized the feeling of hugeness imparted by the buildings, and likened them to great strongholds, enclosing a small world of human beings within their towering walls. As he stated even at that time, there is little of the medieval in the outward appearance of this busy German city, and while commerce and industry may have contributed largely to the final result, this restless business energy was but another expression of the people's indomitable will to repair the ravages of war. After each devastating struggle that passed over this country, the unquenchable spirit and courage of the people of Leipzig were the real cornerstones of the city's reconstruction and prosperity.

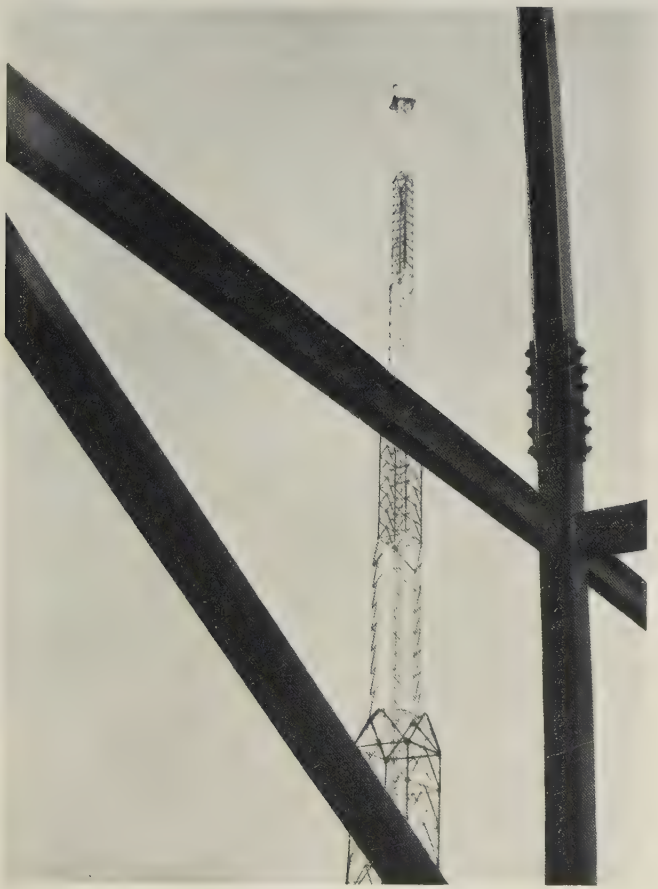
The Leipzig Assembly had a great stroke of luck in 1723 when it succeeded in getting Johann Sebastian Bach as organist of St. Thomas' Church and this single achievement was the first step in making this city of fairs the famous city of music it

has since become. One leader after the other has gone forth from this Church, even down to Weinlig, the teacher of Richard Wagner. It would be futile indeed to attempt to describe the significance to Leipzig of such men as Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the conductor of the Gewandhaus concerts and co-founder of the great Conservatory, Robert Schumann (also an instructor at the Conservatory) or of Albert Lortzing. This great musical tradition is not a mere matter of history, but is as active today as in the past.

Leipzig's literary annals have not been so illustrious. In the 18th century, the city was the undisputed literary and scientific center of Germany and was considered the high school of journalism. The first daily paper, the "Leipziger Zeitung", was published here in 1660. Christian Thomasius began his journalistic career in Leipzig and introduced German into the curriculum of the academies. Gottsched and Gallert also taught in Leipzig. It was while students there that Lessing and Goethe received their first great inspirations. However, the disturbed political events of the 19th century robbed the city of a great deal of its literary prestige although it was still considered one of the important intellectual centers of the country. Its present importance is largely commercial owing to the great fairs that take place there annually.

Whoever wanders through the old town today will notice, like the strangers of olden times, that it has a distinct air of newness and up-to-date-ness and seems to be continually growing. During the past ten years, an entirely new section has sprung up in the eastern part of the city near the Monument of the Battle of Leipzig, and the gigantic exposition buildings that are rising one after the other are sometines large enough to accommodate railway trains.

Some of the old streets and squares, however, still breathe a breath of the past, and the museums and libraries are filled with treasures testifying to the cultural background of those epoch-making days which have left such a rich heritage of glory.



LEIPZIG, THE WIRELESS TOWER

THURINGIA

THE scenic beauties of this entrancing region are a never-ending source of inspiration and have been so frequently described as to be almost trite in their familiarity. However, no description, no matter how exquisite, can do full justice to the reality as the eye catches a miraculous vista of undulating hills and vast stretches of dark woodland, capped here and there by the ragged ruins of some old castle, still bravely flinging its tattered majesty against the changing skies.

The district lies in the very center of Germany and is intersected in all directions by railroads and autobus lines, the latter running to the otherwise inaccessible spots in the forest. Beautiful paths and motor roads also wind through the wooded hills and valleys, especially in the vicinity of the various health and summer resorts which are scattered throughout the province.

All these places are well-supplied with modern hotels and living quarters and have splendid theaters and orchestras. The health resorts are equipped with the latest therapeutic facilities to supplement the health-giving properties of the extremely salubrious climate and the wonderful air, which owing to the proximity of the great forests, is pure and invigorating even in the larger towns and industrial centers. For this reason the Thuringian resorts are often prescribed as an after-cure following prolonged treatment at other watering-places.

"THE GREEN HEART OF GERMANY"

For centuries this portion of the country was the playground of history and hardly a corner but has some connection with one of the epoch-making figures of the Middle Ages. The many old minsters, town-halls, chateaux, and quaint villages, all deeply imbued with folklore, exhale an irresistible atmosphere of romance and fable which combines with the picturesque to make the district one of the most beautiful and delightful in the whole of Germany.

ERFURT

STARTING POINT FOR TOURS THROUGH THURINGIA

Augustine monastery

ERFURT'S great economic importance is due mainly to its geographical position in the center of Germany and particularly of that rich agricultural district lying between the Werra and Saale Rivers, the Harz Mountains and the Thuringian Forest.

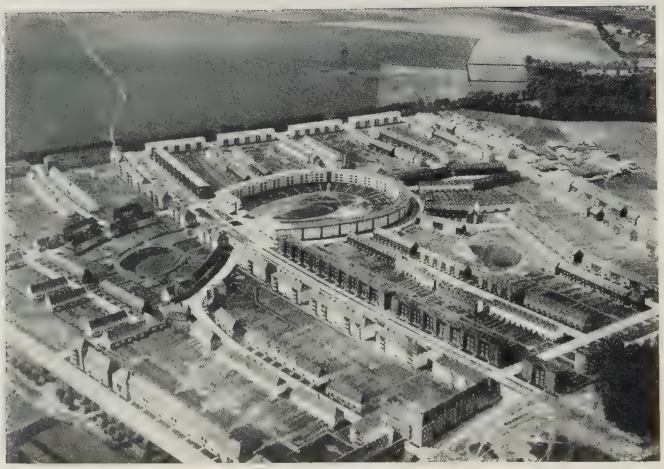
The city's illustrious history is a factor which plays no small part in the cultural history of Europe during the fervid period of the Middle Ages. The renowned names and events coupled with its annals include that intrepid St. Boniface who desired to create a bishopric here in 742; Master Eckehart who passed many years in the Dominican Friary in the latter days of the 13th century; the famous old University founded in 1392 which played such a leading rôle in the intellectual life of the nation in the 15th and 16th centuries; the great revival of classical learning known as Humanism, which was fostered here; the historical figure of Martin Luther who attended the University in 1501 and there acquired the intellectual armor for his future campaigns. It was within the walls of the old Augustine Monastery that he underwent those great emotional struggles of 1505. The list would not be complete without the names of King Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden who was quartered here; Dalberg, the gallant governor of the city who consorted with the finest minds of Weimar; Napoleon, who convened the Erfurt Congress of 1808; and Goethe, who was a frequent visitor to Erfurt and who was here received in audience by the Emperor of the French.

There are numerous interesting buildings, monuments, and patrician residences dating from the Gothic, Renaissance and

Erfurt, Rock Garden on the "Cyriaksburg"

Baroque periods, as well as old monasteries and churches. The Cathedral and the Church of St. Severus are the landmarks of the city, while the churches of the Dominican and Franciscan Orders contain rare treasures of ecclesiastical art, which are interesting in themselves even when divorced from their picturesque associations. Other notable sights are the municipal museums and library, and the old town-hall with its frescoes based on the ancient Germanic legends (Tannhäuser, Count von Gleichen and Faust). The old quarters of the city situated along the river are singularly charming and no visit to Erfurt is complete without an inspection of the celebrated bell known as "Maria Gloriosa", which dates from 1498. Weighing upwards of 13 tons, it is reputed to be the second largest bell in Germany.

The city is likewise famed for its unusual horticulture and the many large nurseries and market-gardens that line the outskirts. The immediate environs make an impressive picture when seen from the summit of the Cyriaksburg with its incomparable vista of the vast green stretches of the Thuringian Forest.



Berlin-Britz, Large Garden-City
Architect: Bruno Taut

WHY, AND HOW, IS GERMANY BUILDING?

THE MOTIVES AND METHODS OF GERMANY'S EXTENSIVE BUILDING PROGRAM

MANY a stranger travelling through Germany and noting the many new red roofs in the cities, towns and open country, may be moved to ask why Germany is going in for such extensive building; where does the money come from and who is going to live in all these new houses and apartments?

Germany is building all these new apartments because otherwise innumerable Germans would be doomed to live in crowded, tumble-down, old buildings, unfit hygienically and morally for human beings. Germany is building because there are a million German families without homes of their own. Germany is building because there are still thousands who are living in stalls, in leaky mansard apartments, in cold, dark cellars, in thin wooden shacks or old railroad cars. Germany is building because the

people who are living in these crowded and unsanitary hovels are deteriorating both mentally and morally; because their children must go to rack and ruin, not only physically but every other way; because such miserable living quarters are the breeding-ground for embittered revolutionaries and enemies of the state who are daily in danger of coming into conflict with the laws of the land and of wreaking their vengeance on society. Germany is building because its rehabilitation primarily requires a large and healthy population, able and willing to work, for only a vigorous people can undertake to shoulder successfully the heavy burdens of the war and to heal its many wounds. Only a people with sufficient room to live and breathe can be ready and able to participate energetically in the work of international enlightenment and cooperation. For its own sake and that of the world, Germany is trying to provide homes for its people and to give them that feeling of reassurance and strength which comes of possessing homes of their own, where the finer things of this life are not forgotten and from which they can draw the moral force for peaceful work in union with their brothers in other lands.

But where is Germany getting the money for this almost superhuman task when almost three milliard Marks are required annually to cover the most urgent needs? This is the most difficult problem of all and may represent the actual impediment to the accomplishment of this great task. Germany with a money market almost entirely shot to pieces by the war and subsequent inflation; Germany with monumental reparation debts; Germany paying out millions for war pensions to veterans and widows and orphans; Germany contending with thousands of obstacles in the world market; Germany with its tremendous unemployment and lack of ready capital, striving indefatigably to obtain loans — at exorbitant rates of interest;

this Germany is to build millions of homes for its financially-crippled; is to provide them with dwellings, the rent of which shall be commensurate with their incomes! This is flatly impossible unless state and community, insurance companies and banks cooperate by granting loans at cheaper rates. It is absolutely out of the question unless the apartment space is reduced to the permissible minimum. It is impossible furthermore unless an attempt is made to lower the costs of construction by standardizing the plans and structural parts, as well as the equipment, and by using new building methods and materials.

And in spite of all these attempts and efforts, Germany has not yet been able to build enough apartments to supply even the new families each year! As a result, the young married couples continue to live with their relatives, thousands are crowded in with other families or with strangers, making it all the more difficult to wage a successful fight against tuberculosis; and other diseases; fathers are driven to the beer-halls; mothers seek in vain for a place for their children; and young miscreants are arraigned before the courts to answer for their misdeeds.

Only when one realizes the battle Germany is fighting for the construction of apartments for the masses, only when one knows how the country is faced by the necessity of supplying accommodations for hundreds and even thousands of families and individuals from one day to the next, owing to the natural floating of the population and unexpected changes in economic and industrial conditions, then, and then only, will one be able to estimate the extent of the work involved and what has been accomplished during recent years in spite of all these drawbacks.

Only when one comprehends the urgency and the difficulties of this gigantic work will one understand and ap-

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Garden-City Römerstadt
Architects: E. May and C. H. Rudloff

preciate many of the errors that have been made. Only when one takes the time and trouble to stop here and there along the way and notice the nature of the country in which all these different homes and settlement houses are located; only when one observes the individuals and attempts to learn something of their work and mode of life will one be able to comprehend all these thoughtful and persevering efforts. Moved always by the idea of lightening the heavy toil end enabling the people to enjoy their hours of leisure with the consciousness and emotions of human beings, and above all things, of uniting them more closely with their families, these efforts are directed not only towards the material satisfactions of houses and homesteads but seek to bring the people into harmony with their surroundings and with their daily work.

The new buildings erected in Germany are an eloquent expression of the intellectual and moral character of the

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Garden-City Römerstadt
Architects: E. May and C. H. Rudloff

German people and of their relation to the family, the state, society, the soil and their daily labor. The complete change in the style of architecture, especially in the metropolitan type of settlement houses, indicates more plainly than anything the great yearning of the masses for light, air and the sun. In these large buildings or settlement groups, an attempt has been made to provide separate apartments for individual families and at the same time to foster the spirit of fellowship among the occupants and awaken a common interest in house and home by providing play and recreation grounds for young and old, kindergartens and assembly rooms as well as sanitary and economic installations such as bath-houses and laundries, etc. for community use.

Although there are no dividing fences between the garden plots of many of the settlement houses, no one attempts to encroach upon his neighbor, which is the sign of successful training in the community idea. The underlying thought is to live with, and alongside, one

Berlin-Britz, Garden-City. Part of the Horseshoe Building
Architect: Bruno Taut

another in "peace and freedom" as laid down in the German Constitution for the people as a whole.

Small as the apartment rooms may be on account of financial considerations, every effort is made to divide and equip the given space as practicably as possible. For this reason rather than for luxury, the apartments are built with an eye to the needs and work of the housewife, and the bodily and moral health of the children. The more restricted the space, the more difficult it is to keep a house in order and enable the children to be children, especially in the metropolitan settlements. The recognition of the value of the housewife's work and the importance of the apartment for the whole development of the child gradually grew in Germany after the war, and duly affected the housing question, as is plainly indicated in the general arrangement, plan, and equipment of many settlement houses. The appreciation of these facts resulted in the gradual participation of women in this activity as those whose principal work lies in the home. The rela-

tionship between work and the home is especially clear in the country settlements in which economy and care have combined to produce the proper material relationship between the purely personal and the economic elements as represented by the home and the daily toil. Only the confident and systematic pursuit of this aim will bring influence to bear on the agricultural production in many sections of Germany, and is a condition for economic success. Perhaps nowhere does the fact of Germany's poverty, and of the unequivocal necessity of bending every effort towards extending and improving the living quarters of the German people in their-overcrowded land, stand out so clearly as in the question of country settlement houses.

Along with the complexities of the housing problem, Germany is burdened with the worry of unemployment, which, in menacing its public funds, threatens retrenchment in the building projects, thus aggravating the whole situation. As a result of unemployment and financial stringency, Germany has also tried to build even in winter. This apparently unpractical procedure (owing to expense involved) is really economical as well as being socially and politically expedient, for nothing is so expensive and nothing is so dangerous for society and state and the individuals themselves as a hopeless, depraved army of unemployed.

Whoever watches the many new red roofs pass by should therefore try to understand the people dwelling there, try to conceive the necessity behind them and try to comprehend the spirit and the will that is striving bravely and indomitably to combat the situation as one of the common tasks of the entire German people.

Marie Elisabeth Lüders, Member of the Reichstag

Nuremberg, Homes for the employees of the "Reichsbahn"
View of the Post-Office and the bakers shop

NEW HOMES BUILT BY "REICHSBAHN" AND "REICHSBANK"

BEFORE the war the French birth rate was considered low. Today none of the 50 German cities having a population of 100,000 or more has a higher birth rate than a death rate. In Paris the surplus is 0.5, in London 7.6 and in New York 9.9 per thousand inhabitants. Nevertheless the German cities are growing rapidly and the housing scarcity is increasing as a result of immigration from the rural districts. One of the main causes of this great drop in the birth rate has been the lack of dwellings, a situation that is detrimental to family life, both physically and morally. In too many cases two and more families have to crowd into one small dwelling. At the International Housing and Town Planning Congress at Paris in 1928, the official report for Germany emphasized the unsatisfactory state of housing caused by the War and by post-War conditions and continued in the following manner:

Nuremberg, Homes for the employees of the "Reichsbahn"
View from the market place towards the protestant church

"If for every household a sufficiently large dwelling were to be built, about 7,700,000 new dwellings would be required. If also the families that, as a result of insufficient dwelling space, have no or not a normal number of children, were considered, a further requirement of about 800,000 dwellings may be estimated. If, therefore, a nation with natural development could be taken as a basis of estimate, all in all 3,300,000 dwellings would be necessary."

Forty milliard Marks (or twenty of the yearly payments Germany undertook to make under the Young Plan) would be required to bring German housing conditions up to the proper standard. A small fraction of this sum has been gradually raised by the cooperation of many public and semi-public agencies, such as state and municipal governments, insurance companies, savings banks, labor unions, etc. Excellent work is thus being done all over the country by the "Reichsbahngesellschaft", i. e. the company operating the railways which were formerly owned by the Federated German States. An effort has

been made to keep the new buildings in Nuremberg in architectural harmony with the spirit of that famous art center. Thus, 528 dwellings have been provided for 2500 people employed by the railways. Other constructions include a Catholic and a Protestant Church, bath house, Kindergarten, stores, inns, etc. have been built for them.

In Berlin a law of 1925 has fortunately stopped the old Berlin system of building tenements with never-ending rear buildings grouped around narrow court-yards numbering sometimes up to five, lined up from front to rear and each accessible only through the one in front of it. The number of one-family houses still remains very small. But in tenement house construction since 1925 no rear buildings are allowed; the court-yards have grown larger and the number of stories surrounding them, in the outlying districts at least, have grown smaller. But as empty lots within the old five-story-districts have to be made use of, new five-story tenements for workingmen are still frequently built in the

Berlin-Schmargendorf, Homes for the employees of the "Reichsbank"
Architect: Werner March

Berlin-Schmargendorf, Homes for the employees of the "Reichsbank"
Architect: Werner March

big German cities. Many of these new structures have high artistic qualities, as for instance the Berlin buildings of the "Reichsbank" illustrated here.

The "Reichsbank" is the central banking institute controlled by the empire. For her employees she erected houses containing homes for 259 families. Most of the dwellings have three rooms, but also four- to six-room-dwellings are provided for the higher incomes. There are no individual small garden lots; but large and well planted gardens have been developed in the interior of the blocks with play-grounds for children and with sections for the grown-ups.

Unfortunately in most German cities the construction of the badly needed homes makes only slow progress. As the cost of building has gone up to 180 per cent of pre-war prices, while rents must be kept down by law, building of new houses is possible only with public or semi-public money given at rates far below market price. The place of the rather incapable tenement builders of pre-war time has now been taken by large trust companies

who receive their cheap money for mortgages from the public agencies mentioned. They handle matters in a somewhat bigger fashion than was customary before the War.

These trust companies are by far the most important builders in the new Germany. The largest of them, the Gagfah, prides itself upon having built 16,000 homes since the War. The total number of homes built from 1919 to 1929 is near two millions. A high tax has been laid on the rent of houses built before the war in order to procure from them the means for building homes for the homeless. This heavy tax is not unjust because the catastrophe of war and inflation has freed the pre-War houses of their heavy load of mortgages without any effort on the part of the proprietors thus benefited. But while this tax brings in Prussia alone about a billion Marks every year, only about 160 million marks of it can be used for housing, the rest being eaten up by the requirements of the Young-Plan. *Werner Hegemann*

Berlin-Schmargendorf, Homes for the employees of the "Reichsbank"
Architect: Werner March

BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN THE PALATINATE

BOUNDED by the Rhine, Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar District, the Rhine Palatinate is one of the most interesting sections of Germany, not only because of its history, but on account of the character of its people and the great charm of its scenery.

From the very earliest days, this "German Paradise on the Rhine", as the Palatinate has always been called, was one of the most brilliant centers of German culture,— a fact attested by the many architectural treasures in Kaiserslautern, Neustadt, Zweibrücken, Landstuhl and all the other charming old places throughout the Province. The magnificent old Cathedral in Speyer, Sickingen's castles, "Neustein" and "Ebernburg" and the ruins of some twenty abbeys and monasteries are but a small portion of the picturesque relics that have come down from the romantic past.

The hillsides are covered with fruitful vineyards, producing the finest wines in Germany, and the fertile valleys and uplands yield rich harvests under the magic touch of the climate which has the soft warm breath of the south. The Palatinate, however, is not exclusively an agricultural district, but is known for its splendid health resorts such as Bad Dürkheim, Bad Gleisweihr, Landstühl and Boldixum, while it is also the seat of Germany's great chemical concern, the I. G. Farben, one of the largest and most important industrial corporations in the country. Besides the various ramifications of this great industry, there are many local industries which play a vital part in the economic life of the Palatinate.

The people are energetic and industrious, and during the unfortunate centuries of strife between Germany and France, they formed the very bulwark of the nation. Each

Speyer, Cathedral

time, they have risen to repair the ravages of war, and their indomitable courage and steadfastness have shattered all separatist attempts to sow the seeds of secession. The military occupation of the past eleven years has tried this brave land to the utmost. Furthermore it must cope with the fact that important economic districts such as Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar are permanently cut off from it by customs boundaries which pass through the center of the upper Rhine Plain,—a combination of difficulties that would dismay less intrepid natures.

After the war, the housing question was one of the greatest problems confronting the German people as a whole,—a state of affairs that, along with all the other troubles, threatened to crush the people physically, psychically, morally and ethically. The Palatinate suffered especially in this respect, because in spite of the increasing industrialization, the people still clung tenaciously to

Ludwigshafen, One of the Gagfah Houses

their own homes and their own modest way of living. By nature, they detest the huge apartment houses in the city, and often prefer the inconveniences of distance, with the added expense entailed, in order to live in a house of their own, separate and apart from the rest of their fellow workers. The population, which is large in comparison with the size of the Province, is scattered over the district, but even before the war there was a scarcity of living quarters. For this reason, the post-war years were particularly difficult, and the condition was aggravated to one of acute suffering when the armies of occupation, with their many colored troops, had to be provided for outside the limited accommodations offered by the regular German barracks.

The Government came to the rescue by building living quarters for the French troops so as to release at least a portion of the sequestrated apartments and houses. A large percentage of the funds allocated for housing pur-

Ludwigshafen, One of the Gagfah Houses (Entrance)

poses was placed at the disposition of the Palatinate, so as to assist the people there. The communities themselves and the large industrial concerns also gave generously of their means so that a number of large new settlement houses were built. The people, however, demanded a

Bad Dürkheim, Houses for two families

number of small apartments outside the city limits and the individuals would either build their own homes or would join a building association which did it for them. The working classes were assisted in this respect by the *Gagfah,* a building association formed by the trade unions. This company built a large number of houses in various towns throughout the Palatinate and sold them to the individuals desiring separate homes of their own. The illustrations show the type of houses built by this organization.

The work which these people have done for themselves, and which the government and private concerns have done, and are still doing, in and for the Palatinate represents more than a mere technical or financial achievement. This close cooperation between the Province and the country as a whole is the outward expression of that inflexible will and community of interest that bind together the German people in an indissoluble union.

Arnold Knoblauch

RESEARCH WORK FOR ECONOMIC HOUSING IN GERMANY, ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

WHILE engineering work such as railroads, bridges, dams, factories, and similar constructions requires the assistance of modern technic, apartment houses are comparatively simple to build. Here in the majority of cases, at least as far as Germany is concerned, the methods and implements of a century ago are still used. It therefore stands to reason that building methods can be considerably improved and the costs greatly reduced through the practice of a more rigid rationalization, and a more general utilization of modern technical knowledge. This problem is especially important for an impoverished country like Germany. The essential point is to obtain the necessary funds at the cheapest rate possible and to practice the utmost economy in the construction of the apartment houses. In Germany today, the interest on building loans is about twice as high as before the war (approximately 10% as compared with 4—5%), and wages have risen to about double the pre-war scale. About 45% of the entire building costs go for wages, and about 75% if the structural parts are included in the figure. Some way must be found to meet the increased costs of construction due to higher wages and interest on loans. Rationalization is of little use in this respect. Therefore it is all the more important to exercise the greatest possible economy in drawing up plans. opening up property, purchasing building materials, and by eliminating all superfluous labor.

At the instigation of Frau Dr. Lüders, Member of the Reichstag, the National Research Association for Economic Housing was organized in Germany to investigate the possibilities of modern scientific methods and their practical application. The purpose of this organization is to cooperate with leading German experts, industrial concerns, instructors in the technical high schools, etc. in conducting investigations along technical and economic lines and in disseminating the information thus

acquired with a view to lowering the costs of construction and bettering general building methods. The organization has received the necessary financial support from the German Government.

Reports will be issued regarding the results of the investigations, and will be made available to interested circles. Such reports have already been issued concerning plans for small apartments, country settlement houses, different building materials (brick, concrete, steel) and various types of construction. The theories have been applied in large settlement houses in Frankfort, Munich, Stuttgart, Dessau and Hamburg for the purpose of evaluating the test results in a practical way. The construction work is photographed in all its details in order to determine if any errors have been made in the preparatory work, the general organization, the drafting rooms, etc. Such work is of little importance for large concerns, which usually employ technical and economic experts of acknowledged ability. However, it is extremely important for small concerns, which in Germany are greatly in the majority. In many cases, it is merely a question of trivial expenses which might be avoided, but taken all together they run up the cost of construction quite considerably. Mistakes have already been found in some 600 cases, which have been computed and verified to a Pfennig and have served to throw light on the real seat of the trouble. These fundamental errors in procedure or method are explained by practical illustrations and brought to the attention of the contractor or builder in order to rouse him to a critical inspection of his own work.

In Germany, it is hoped that such methods will make it possible to build better and cheaper apartments for the poorer classes. This is especially important because most of the small apartments dating from before the war are both unsanitary and inadequate while the newer apartments are generally far beyond the means of the working classes.

Similar arrangements have been made by other nations, England taking the lead in this respect. The Building Research Station, which is in charge of such work, is located at Carston near Watford. This is strictly a Government institution, equipped with chemical and technical laboratories for research

work. It also collaborates with different scientific organizations and institutes. It is undoubtedly better organized and has far better facilities than the German Research Society, whose principal task is to present the problems and then work out the solutions in conjunction with the proper institutions. The work of the German Society is restricted principally to actual building practice.

The importance of building research has long been recognized in the United States, but the work is not under government supervision. In keeping with American ideas regarding the state and political economy in general, the work is carried out by individual architects, engineers and those interested in social welfare work. There is a society in Washington known as "Better Homes in America", which is interested in improving housing conditions and carries out research work connection with building methods and materials. This society has branches throughout the country. President Hoover is Honorary President of the organization.

Extensive research work is also carried on by the Research Institute for Economic Housing which is particularly interested in the question of small apartments. The main work is done at Columbia University, while the individual problems are worked out in collaboration with research organizations and laboratories connected with universities and industrial concerns.

The institutes in the three aforesaid countries are closely associated in the work of improving housing conditions, exchanging ideas and experiences and working toward a general rationalization in building circles. The research institutes in the leading technical countries will succeed in awakening interest in their work, not only in their own country but in others interested in such progress. They are therefore very important factors in promoting reciprocal interest and understanding among the nations. *Emil Weber*

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN GERMAN ARCHITECTURE

AMERICANS with an observing eye who travel in Germany, will probably remark that there in the world of art, architecture nowadays ranks as high as music in the general interest. It is chiefly in these two arts that all the floating ideas, the sufferings and struggles, altogether the inner life of the German people, seek utterance, and in them the whole changed aspect of life is expressed in a way out of which may possibly develop the style of the future.

Considering how quickly ideas and inventions now spread all over the globe, and how particularly intense the mental exchange and reciprocal influence is between the United States and Germany, it comes as a surprise to see, how different the trend of architecture is in the two countries. The difference comprises not only the architectural bearing of most new buildings, but also the whole form of settlement and town planning.

Americans come from a country which still can offer more than nine times as much space to the individual as Germany does and where also the very widespread ownership of motor cars bridges distances and makes possible a dispersed settlement. Thus the one family house still shelters about half of the American population. Moreover the necessity of economizing in building area has not arisen except in Manhattan and perhaps a very few business centers. This is very likely one of the reasons for the somewhat unchecked and unregulated growth of settlements, towns, and cities, as yet little influenced by zoning laws and city planning.

A very different development will be noted in Germany. In approaching the first larger city, its compact shape will be noted, its suburbs which, although they consist of

Stuttgart, Main Entrance to the Main Railway-Station

Architect: Paul Bonatz

country houses, show no large single lots. Our cities are laid out for decades ahead, and even newly founded suburban and agricultural communities are limited in area and narrowly condensed. The geometrical manner of laying out cities and even rural settlements has prevailed almost entirely over the picturesque-romantic idea. Our existing city-plans and building laws hinder the erection of skyscrapers. Although voices are heard in favor of their admittance in business centers, and although of course many architects feel attracted by the problem, they are more generally considered as an outcome of the very special situation in Manhattan and as unnecessary and not even desirable for Germany.

But if we have so far observed a hesitating attitude as regards this child of modern times, we have in other respects advanced more radically and uniformly and have almost generally abolished the mere copying of historical forms.

After a period when — often very cleverly and with much taste — any historical style was drawn from, an inefficient attempt was made in the nineties by the Darmstadt school to create an adequate expression for our time in the so-called Jugendstil. After that, the attempt was made to continue the tradition of the baroque and empire, as being the last real styles and in spirit nearest to our time. The generation which tried this, excellently represented in Berlin by Messel and Hoffmann, used pilasters, columns, and cornices, expressing the conflict between weight and support in a language the origin of which can be traced back to the antique world.

The few remaining architects of this school form what may be called the conservative wing among German architects. At the same time most of them adhere to formalism, i. e. to the principle that the architectural, aesthetic idea is primary and prevalent, and that construction has to follow and adapt itself.

Frankfort on the Oder, Home of Music
Architect: Otto Bartning

But it is more characteristic of the German mind to rank the idea higher than the form, to shape the outward appearance as a result of the structural nucleus. We consider this attitude an essential trait of Gothic art. Consequently, although Gothic sculpture and ornament are

Dwelling-House near Stuttgart
Architect: Richard Döcker

highly appreciated, they are no longer used like a copy-book. Interest centers more on Gothic, as the style of most dauntless and logical construction and visible structure fashioned into art.

Thus, although its mystic and romantic side, its intense power of shaping and ornamenting are at present less vivid, there exists a sort of inner relationship between Gothic art and the spirit of modern German architecture. The Main Railway-station of Stuttgart, the chapel of the cemetery in Hamburg-Ohlsdorf, the new market-hall of Leipzig, the new industrial school at Chemnitz, an exhibition-hall by O. O. Kurz in Munich, and many others might here be cited.

In our days, our somewhat abstract and sober architecture is less an utterance of the nation of poets and dreamers than one of the thinkers. It is the language of the rational parts of to-day's Germany, that attach supreme value to technical and economical development and to reason versus imagination.

Especially the extreme wing of the modernists is averse to tradition, sentiment, and ornament. It may certainly be said that this school has not yet produced a style in the full sense of the word; but on the other hand it cannot be denied that a clearly defined character with recognisable features begins to assert itself. The Weissenhof-siedlung in Stuttgart, the Bauhaus in Dessau are two chief exponents of this school. Some of the outward cha-

Mülheim on the Ruhr, Altenheim (Evangelical Parish Hall)

racteristics of its productions are the flat roof, the angular shapes, the domination of horizontal lines — as seen for instance on the Telschowhaus in Berlin —, the wide overhangings and unsupported corners permitted by reinforced concrete, and the steel frame work with outside walls of glass, seen on the Dessau Bauhaus and the Home of Music at Frankfort. The leading idea is to let the purpose of the building and the character of the material and construction speak for themselves. New tasks, new materials, and new constructions are not to be disguised in old garments, but are to find their own adequate shapes; new ideas, their own expression. "Objectivity" is the slogan. The means of artistic expression are in the main reduced to the choice of proportions and the disposition of mass to which only a few details and plentiful color are added. Of course the poverty of after-war Germany has greatly furthered the tendency towards simplicity, and if for instance the straighter lines of the

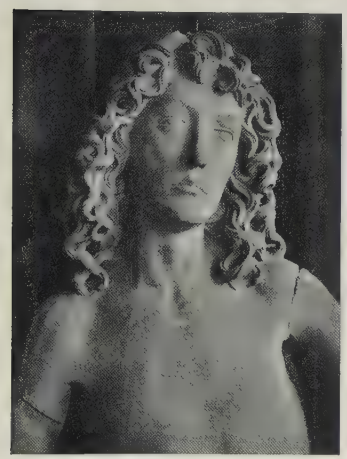
flat roof appeal to the mind of the present generation, it has been adopted chiefly for economical reasons. The extreme restraint here outlined is practised by the modernists only. But although the whole modern school of architects has submitted to its purifying influence, on many new and modern buildings may be seen a richer and more prolific detail. Hamburg for instance can boast of a number of such buildings, the Chilehouse ranking first among them.

It would be a mistake to date modern German architecture entirely as an after-war product. Reaction against over-ornate buildings, eclecticism, and especially against the use of historical styles on buildings for absolutely new, modern purposes, such as for instance railway or power stations, had set in quite some time ago, and the wave moving towards the antique had been ebbing.

The great and tragic events which Germany went through, followed by a hard and constant struggle for mere existence, could not but lead to soberness and simplicity, to reflection and a deep recognition of the seriousness of life. No wonder that the artistic faculties of the Germans so often shown in an overflow of imagination, wandering far into nature and fairyland, dreamy, childlike, and boundless, are dormant for the time being, and that our present architecture shows chiefly the forces at work that are rebuilding the technical and economic substructure of the nation's life. But as mankind grows older, intellect seems to gain over imagination, and art shows it all over the earth. Will the stream ever turn back? If a revaluation in favor of spiritual powers as opposed to rational motives should occur,—if the fountain of imagination should spurt again—and there are indications of such events in Germany,—it would certainly enrich art and promote the development of a true, organic style.

Elisabeth von Tippelskirch-Knobelsdorff

THE LIFE AND WORK OF TILMAN RIEMENSCHNEIDER



Head of Adam
Würzburg, Luitpold Museum

THE main trend and significance of Riemenschneider's work have been perfectly clear ever since the Age of Romance, which saved it from the anonymity of mediaeval achievement. His most important works, which include tombs, altars and sacred figures of deep human content and wonderful plasticity of form, are still to be seen in the churches and museums of Würzburg and surrounding towns (Maidbronn, Creglingen, Dettwang, Rothenburg and Bamberg).

Very few details are known regarding the life of this artist, whose work, in its deep religiosity and rich inspiration, is an impressive expression of the predominating impulses of his age. It is known that he was born in Osterode, the little village in the Harz, but there is no record of the year of his birth. He must have been born before 1460 as he went to Würzburg in 1483 and had already completed his schooling and the restless years of early youth.

The style of his work throws some light on his life before the Würzburg days. He seems to have studied in Ulm. His early work has a tenderer and more delicate tone than is evident in the tombs of Lienhart Remers,

standing just alongside Riemenschneider's famous tombs in the Würzburg cathedral. When he came to Würzburg in 1483, he signed up as a journeyman in a workshop, and fifteen months later married the widow of a goldsmith, wo brought him independence, along with three stepsons and a house("zum Wolfsmannziechlein") where he lived the rest of his life. This home is located on the Franziskanerstrasse, and is still in an excellent state of preservation. His wife died ten years later, leaving him a little daughter. In February 1495, he "had the courage and the will to enter again into the state of matrimony since it was difficult for him and the children, and detrimental to their health, to let servants run the house". He remarried at Easter 1497, and from this marriage had three sons and two daughters. His second wife died in 1507 and he married for the third time. After the death of his third wife, he married for the fourth time in 1520 when he was nearly sixty years of age. This wife survived him.

His public life was bound up with the fate of Würzburg. Beginning with the year 1504, he rose to fame and general esteem, and was elected a member of the Assembly, subsequently filling many positions of authority and trust. He was several times a member of the Upper Assembly and served as Burgomaster in the year 1520/21. When the storm of the Peasants' Rebellion began to break in 1525, he was a member of the group which opposed the bishops and refused either to accept the troopers collected by Konrad von Bibra, or to send the citizens of Würzburg into the field against the peasants. After the victory of the Princes, he was thrown out of the Assembly, together with ten other members who were involved in the incident. He was afterwards arrested and sent from one dungeon to another, threatened daily with execution and finally tortured. He was released on August 8, 1525.

MADONNA
Würzburg, Neumünster

Madonna of Acholzhausen
Würzburg, Luitpold-Museum

But all these personal and political entanglements and difficulties had little effect on his inner nature, which shows so clearly in his works. These breathe a simplicity of faith and piety entirely foreign to the brilliant ecclesiastical ceremonials of that period. This contrast between the aristocratic prelates with their insistence on courtly ceremonial, and the humility of his figures was too sharp not to have been of political significance during the troubled years of the Peasants' Rebellion. Riemenschneider died on St. Kilian's Day, 1531.

The following centuries forgot him until a new feeling and appreciation for mediaeval art arose at the beginning of the 19th century. Next year Würzburg will celebrate the 400th anniversary of his death. The works in the New Museum will be placed in a large new room, which will also contain the fine Adam and Eve figures as well as the figures of the Apostles from the Chapel of St. Mary, and a large number of his most delicate wood carvings.

Justus Bier

WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE
This Great Political Poet died in the Year 1230
at Würzburg

WALTHER VON DER VOGELWEIDE

THE 700th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

SEVEN centuries have rolled by since the curtain fell on the care-laden and restless life of the greatest poet of the Middle Ages, whom even his contemporaries considered the greatest creative spirit of his time. Nothing is known of Walther's birthplace and various localities have been credited with this honor, although it seems probable that he was born in Austria around the middle of the 12th century. He learned the art of singing at the court of Leopold VI in Vienna, and the best days of his life were spent in that city during the reign of Leopold and the latter's brother, Frederick, who succeeded him. When Duke Frederick died during a crusade in 1198, Walther left Austria and set forth on his wanderings. His troubles now began but this period also marked the beginning of his real development as a popular poet of the people for he was now freed from the hampering influences and personal considerations surrounding Court life. The sharp controversies then raging between Rome and the representatives of imperial power in Germany made fertile soil for a courageous spirit with a keen grasp of the political situations of his day. The gentle Minnesinger was transformed by events into a militant political poet.

Walther made frequent visits to the court of the Landgrave Hermann von Thüringen at this time and it was here that he met his colleague, Wolfram von Eschenbach. When Frederick II came to Germany, he gave Walther a little place near Würzburg so that the latter's ambition to have a home of his own was at last fulfilled. The old poet followed his Emporer in the crusade of 1228 and dedicated two poems to this undertaking. The second of these, known as the Song of Palestine, has just been recorded in its original form by Dr. Hans Joachim Moser and produced by the Carl Lindström Company (Cultural Department), Schlesische Strasse 26, Berlin SO 36, as one of their series, "2000 Years of Music" (B-37024 II). It is very interesting to learn that the old music of the great German Minnesinger has been made available to the musical world.

After his return to his country, the poet seems to have settled down in Würzburg where he died in the year 1230.

The Portrait of the Emperor Maximilian. Etching by Lucas van Leyden
This famous portrait is one of the rarest Incunabula. A very fine copy was included in the auction held in Leipzig from May 6–10, 1930, by C. G. Börner.

BÖRNER'S AUTUMN AUCTION to be held in November will include valuable duplicates from the Hermitage in Leningrad and other national collections of the Soviet Union. The Dürer series contains the most famous "Hieronymus im Gehäuse", the Rembrandt etchings a remarkably fresh copy of the "Darstellung im Tempel". The sale will include a beautiful Hollar work and works of Dutch and Italian masters. Wenzel Hollar lived in England at one time. This particular collection will be of special interest to the English-speaking nations.

THE PICTURE MARKET IN GERMANY

THE great European picture markets, London, Paris and Amsterdam, are all older than Berlin, which first began to assume international importance in the late nineties. Since then, its progress has been rapid. Under the energetic leadership of Bode, new museums were opened and numerous additions were made to existing collections, both public and private. The concentration of capital in industry and commerce had its due effect on the picture market. The exhibitions at van Diemen's, Cassirer's, the Secession, and Lepke's, like their prototypes in Paris and London, were social events of importance.

The firm of Rudolf Lepke, which issued its first catalogue in the year 1853, has been closely allied with the history of the Berlin picture market. At the beginning of the century, the Schloss Mainberg Collection with its fine sculptures by Tilman Riemenschneider, Emden and Schwarz-Wien, attracted widespread attention. When Lepke auctioned off the large and celebrated collection of Baron von Lanna in 1910, foreign dealers began to include the Berlin auctions in their regular program. A short time later (1912), Altman paid 580,000 Marks for Mantegna's "Madonna and Child" (Metropolitan Museum) at the auction held at the Weber Gallery in Hamburg—the highest price ever paid for a picture at an auction. The leading American museums, collectors, and dealers turned their attention more and more to Berlin, both for selling and buying.

Invaluable masterpieces left German private collections for the new world,—for instance, Marfel's watch collection, a Raphael, "The Letter" of Vermeer of Delft, and after the war, Mühsam's great crystal collection. Only a few months ago, friends of the Cleveland Museum presented that institution with Conrad von Soest's masterpiece, "The Coronation of the Virgin" from the Caldenhof Collection, which was purchased from Lepke. The Cassirer, Huldschinsky, Simon and Spiridon auctions all contribute to cement Berlin's reputation as an international picture market.

If the picture market is largely concentrated in Berlin, Leipzig is the leading market for old prints. Important dealers, museum

directors and collectors of the world all meet at C. G. Börner's. The Börner auctions, which are held annually in the spring and autumn, offer rare treasures from celebrated collections. Like Lepke in Berlin, this firm founded in 1826 by the painter, Carl Gustav Börner who was closely associated with Goethe and all the great German artists of his time, is intimately bound up with the history of the German picture market. The most important auctions were the Marx, Liphart und Drugulin Collections. Immediately after the war, this house resumed its place in the front rank of dealers through the sale of the Davidsohn Collection of etchings in 1920/21. This initiated the series of important auctions which numbered some of the greatest collections on the market.

Among the important international dealers in Berlin (van Diemen, Hinrichsen, Cassirer, Thannhauser, Flechtheim, Möller) the Matthiessen Gallery is one of the most active. The largest collections of the old and new worlds contain valuable masterpieces of old German, Dutch, French and Italian art as well as important works of the 19th century and of contemporary artists, which were obtained on the Berlin market. The Matthiessen Gallery often has small exhibitions devoted to works of a particular period or artist. For instance, one room contains a collection of early and late Renoirs, grouped about one of the artist's masterpieces, the "Henriot Family"— a fascinating work from the Budapest Collection of Baron Herzog. Matthiessen acquired the most celebrated pictures of this collection: Goya's spirited "Marquise des Casa Flores", the great Renoir,aDaumier, Manet's "Rue de Berne", and two important works by Cézanne. The great exhibitions which have been held annually ever since 1924 attract the interest of the international art world. The series began in 1924 with a charming Toulouse-Lautrec Exhibition; in 1926 an exhibition of modern Swedish water colors and drawings preceded an impressive Daumier Exhibition containing masterpieces of unforgettable beauty loaned from foreign collections especially the Louvre in Paris. A more intimate exhibition followed in 1927 devoted to still life in German and French art from 1850 to the present. A year later, the great Manet Exhibition was of international importance as it was the first German exhibition to

give a comprehensive survey of this artist's work. It also demonstrated anew the fascinating charm and great culture of this master. This exhibition contained the "Balcony" inspired by Goya, "The Old Musician", "Olympia", "The Races at Longchamp", Zola's portrait, many still-lifes, and charming portraits of women. The exhibition of the works of Wilhelm Leibl, who ranks with Menzel as one of the greatest German painters of the 19th century, was arranged in conjunction with the Prussian Academy of Art, and furnished a complete survey of Leibl's life work.

From the close of the 19th century down to 1914, the old Munich School led in importance but during the war its place in the world market was taken by France. Today, however, German art is gradually winning back its lost prestige, especially in America. The charming works of Paul Klee, the sensitive figures of Lehmbruck, and the works of Kolbe, Hofer and Beckmann are now found in the most important collections in Europe and America. When the lively battles over the works of the newer generation were being waged in 1912, the Sturm Gallery, Ferdinand Möller and I. B. Neuman (now located im New York) were the first to take an enthusiastic stand for contemporary German art. Modern works are shown at Möller's, Flechtheim's and Nierendorf's. All the modern works acquired by Dr. Valentiner for the Detroit Museum, those shown at the international exhibitions of the Carnegie Institute and the New York Museum of Modern Art, and the water color collection of the Art Institute of Chicago were from the Möller collection. The list of artists includes Nolde, Rohlfs, Schmidt-Rottluff, Heckel, Kraus, Kirchner, Otto Müller, Feininger, Kadinsky, Klee and the sculptor Mataré. This gallery also arranged a beautiful exhibition of original works by Wilhelm Lehmbruck, the greatest contemporary German sculptor, in memory of the 10th anniversary of his death. Last spring, the New York Museum of Modern Art showed a collection of Lehmbruck's works together with pictures by Paul Klee. Lehmbruck's works are also found in the museums of Detroit, New York, Cleveland and other great American museums and collections.

Charlotte Weidler

Ewald Mataré: Liegende Kuh (Recumbent Cow)
From the Galerie Ferdinand Möller, Berlin

FERDINAND MÖLLER was one of the first art dealers to champion modern art as far back as 1912. He discovered and fostered many talents whose pictures are now hanging in all the great museums.

Seven years ago, the Möller Gallery in collaboration with Dr. W. R. Valentiner, held the first exhibition of modern German art in America. This exhibition included works of the painters, "Brücke", Erich Heckel, E. L. Kirchner, Otto Müller, Emil Nolde, Karl Schmidt-Rottluff, Rohlfs, Feininger, Klee, and Kandinsky, and of the sculptors,—Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Gerhard Marcks and Georg Kolbe. Ewald Mataré, one of the greatest talents in modern German art, is one of Möller's latest discoveries.

The autumn exhibition to be held in September will show water colors and sketches by young artists; in October there will be an exhibition of works by Lyonel Feininger (born in New York); and in November the Gallery is planning to give an exhibition of Erich Heckel's works.

Filippino Lippi, Adoration
From the Galerie Matthiessen, Berlin

THE MATTHIESSEN GALLERY is principally interested in the old masters and the great impressionists. Valuable masterpieces of these schools may be found on exhibition in their tasteful show-rooms in Berlin. Their present collection includes the wonderful Filippino Lippi, and the Engelbrecht Altar which was part of the Dutch Exhibit in London and is considered one of the best preserved altars of its period. The Matthiessen Gallery also loaned an admirable "Lute Player" of Bartholomeo Veneto to the great Italian Exhibit in London. Another rarity is the large Rubens landscape. The collection also includes masterpieces of the great impressionists Manet, Monet, Renoir, Daumier, and Cézanne.

Andrea della Robbia. The Lunette of St. Michele Arcangelo
Rudolf Lepke, Berlin

In 1928, the firm of RUDOLF LEPKE issued its 2000th catalogue, a beautiful publication listing hundreds of works of art from the 15-18th centuries which formed part of the collections in the museums and castles of Leningrad. The most important of the recent auctions held by this firm was that of the Vieweg Collection (Braunschweig) in March 1920, which included valuable works of Andrea della Robbia, Jacob Ruysdael, Jan Steen, Avercamp, Ferdinand Bol, Cranach, Bruyn, Belgian masters 1470/80 and 1520 (Brussels and Bruges), and Jan Scorel, which had been in the possession of the family for over a century. This collection showed the keen appreciation of art on the part of the well-to-do German middle class of a century ago. Important dealers from Germany and abroad were present at this sale. The beautiful Lunette of Andrea della Robbia, which was made in 1475 for the portal of the Church of St. Michele Arcangelo in Faenza and was brought to light by Wilhelm von Bode, fetched the sum of 100,000 Marks (about $ 25,000). Important auctions are planned for the autumn of 1930.

"PORZA"

THE association called "Porza" has been in existence for little more than a year. It unites working scientists and creative artists, regardless of their field of art or their branch of science. Taking as a starting-point the indubitable fact that persons doing intellectual work, in comparison with those engaged in any other type of activity, find the mere basis for living and working rendered peculiarly difficult for them, "Porza" is endeavoring to bring about proper working conditions and the recognition of a justifiable standard of living. It is now possible to foresee the time when the members of "Porza" will have at their disposal in all countries of the world houses which, conducted on consistent principles, will demand only a minimal rental and guarantee their residents an agreeably secluded, untrammeled, and care-free existence. These houses are at the disposal of all members of "Porza" irrespective of nationality. In addition, "Porza" is committed to a panterrestrial working program which embraces expositions, lectures, concerts, and other activities designed to contribute to a practically and materially established exchange between all intellectual workers, as well as to a reliable mutual understanding of each other's ideas. Porza: General offices, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Reichsstraße 9.

WORLD ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH THE CHURCHES

THE World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches was organized at Constance on the lake of the same name, August 2, 1914, just at the outbreak of the World War. During the war, the members of the Alliance interested themselves especially in the interned civilians, and after peace was concluded, a conference was held in The Hague in September 1919 which was attended by delegates from fourteen different countries.

Today the membership of the Alliance includes churches of all denominations with the exception of the Roman Catholic. Associated with it in its work are the Anglican Church and the Evangelical Free Churches in England, the Lutheran Church and the reformed sects on the Continent, those American denominations included in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, the Eastern Orthodox Church, and the Catholic Churches divorced from Rome, such as the Old Catholics and the Czechisch National Church. Today the Alliance numbers about 33 national groups. The aims of the World Alliance were laid down in the Constitution which was drawn up at the first conference in Constance.

Since it is one of the primary Christian obligations to promote friendship and mutual good will, it is expedient for the churches in all lands to bring their influence to bear, not only upon the people themselves but upon their official representatives and governments.

The German section of the World Alliance will hold its regular annual meeting this year from June 12-14. The meeting will be held in *Breslau* and the principal topic for debate will be the *Minority Question.* Leading experts both from Germany and abroad will discuss the political, the cultural, and the ecclesiastical phases of this theme.

Following the conference, the delegates will make a trip through the boundary territory to Upper Silesia.

Further information from the headquarters of the German Section of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches, Fruchtstr. 64, (II), Berlin O 17.

AUGSBURG

Augsburg, Fuggerei

THE fine old city of Augsburg is like an illustrated portfolio of history in which the most memorable events of the past twenty centuries unroll before one's eyes with all the vividness of reality. Within a few short hours, more can be learned of the Romans and the Huns, of feudal power and princely splendor, of the Renaissance and its artists, of ecclesiastical pomp and the great drama of the Reformation, of huge industrial plants and mighty machinery, than is contained in many weighty tomes. That sense of power implanted in the Swabian race by the Hohenstaufens has here brought forth its proudest fruit.

The city spreads over a broad slope overlooking the River Lech and is cut from north to south by the main thoroughfare whose numerous branches wind off in all directions with the casual irregularity of nature. Topped in the north by the old Cathedral, the street gradually widens towards the south and culminates in a broad square with beautiful old Renaissance fountains and the Church of St. Ulrich erected in 1500 by the doubty burghers to their everlasting glory. Midway between these two great ecclesiastical monuments rise the handsome old Rathaus of Elias Holl and the Perlach Tower, coordinating, as it were, the vast ramifications of the city.

Augsburg,' once the fountain-head of Humanism and the Reformation, has now again turned its attention to intellectual pursuits. Besides the theaters and the various musical activities which play such an important part in the life of the city, a number of special summer festivals have been given in recent years. This practice was inaugurated by the production of the

Augsburg, Hercules Fountain by Adrian de Vries, about 1600

old mystery play, "Everyman" in 1928 on the open square in front of the Cathedral. This year there will be a special production of "Fidelio" under the direction of Franz Schalk, as well as one of Gerhard Hauptmann's drama, "Florian Geyer", and a dramatic work by Zech.

While the iron hammers are throbbing at the threshold of the city, excavations have been going on in the silent square of the Cathedral, and an old baptistry dating from the early years of the Christian era has been brought forth from its hiding place of centuries, — mute witness of the fervor of some brave little Christian community in the heart of a Roman outpost. Ten centuries later, the same scene saw the birth of the new German Creed, when the Augustine Confession, the first expression of the new awareness of the German people, was promulgated by Luther and Melanchthon during the great Diet of 1530 convened by Charles V. From June to September of this year, Augsburg will celebrate the fourth centennial of this epochal event with appropriate ceremonies, doing honor to the city's illustrious history.

Visitors from every quarter of the globe will foregather in Augsburg at this time as in the olden days of the great German parliaments.

Luther's Grave in the Castle-Church

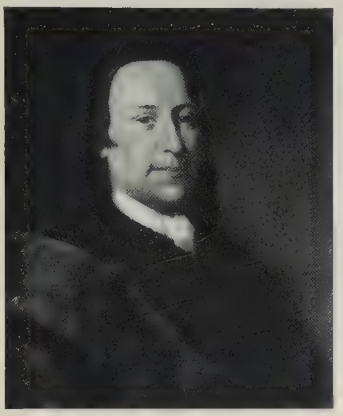
WITTENBERG

In the memoirs of the former American ambassador, *Andrew D. White,* we find the following passage:

> My principal recreation was in excursions to historical places. Old studies of German history had stimulated a taste for them, and it was a delight to leave Berlin on Saturday and stay in one of these towns over Sunday.

In addition to the great historic memories called up by the *Lutherhalle* we find a demonstration of the attitude of the Church towards the problems of modern natural philosophy in the museum of the *"Forschungsheim für Weltanschauungskunde"* which is now in the castle of Elector Frederick the Wise.

HERRNHUT, THE REALIZATION OF AN IDEAL



Nikolaus Ludwig
Graf von Zinzendorf

IN quiet London side streets one sometimes sees a modest sign indicating that a still more modest hall is the meeting-place of the "Moravian Brethren". But who outside the sect knows anything about this mysterious religion of brotherhood, more tolerant than the early Quakers but very similar in spirit. In December, 1929, a last tribute of the dying year to spirit and intellect, the little settlement of Herrnhut in Silesia with its 1500 inhabitants, was raised to the rank of town "in consideration of its wide-spread reputation"—not on account of physical size! Can such things happen? Two unbelieving newspaper men, Paul Feldkeller and Wolfgang Weber, investigated the matter on the spot, and found it true. Herrnhut, presented to the fugitive Moravian Brethren in 1722 by the Count of Zinzendorf, became a refuge of intellectual and spiritual probity and true Christian communal feeling, and has remained so to this day. Here is a flourishing and industrious town without rich or poor, without a theater, a cinema, a dance-hall—with only one inn and one restaurant. A town where every man is truly his brother's keeper and every man addresses his neighbour with the friendly "thou". The Herrnhuters have no church with altar and tower, but

Divine Service in Herrnhuth

they have a great People's Meeting-house where the men and women gather to prayer, the men on one side, the women, in white caps and shawls, on the other, the parson dressed in his ordinary clothes and on the same level with the people just as the teacher in the school also stands in the midst of his pupils to teach and sleeps with the boarders in the same sleeping-hall.

Education plays an important part among the Moravians. They preach simplicity, but not ignorance. The whole atmosphere of this quiet little town with its eighteenth-century buildings is one of intellectual refinement —of a peace of spirit, a certain gentleness—a "Cranford" feeling. Everything belongs to the brethren in common —the gas works, the hotel, the tanking-station—Herrnhut is not antiquated—the bank, the poultry-farm—all in communal hands. There is no corruption, no exploitation —strangely enough, the people are honest.

They practised equality from the beginning. At the time of the flight from Polish persecution, there were nobles, artisans and poor peasants among them, and they

The Love-feast, a symbol of brotherhood

all ate from the common food-bowls and dressed in clothes cut from the same bale of cloth. And the spirit has remained unchanged. The various members of commercial enterprises receive the same salary, whether director or clerk—the most important man in Herrnhut, Brother Verbeeck, the head of what might be called the town council, the Choral Society and others receives a salary of less than seventy dollars per month and is content. All Herrnhut seems pervaded with the spirit of content—something never seen on the faces of most dwellers in the greater cities of the world. But this Brother has another claim to fame—and to riches, did he not thrust them aside—he is the inventor of the "Herrnhut Star" that beautiful many-pointed paper lampshade which is clapped over so many electric bulbs in the homes of the world at Christmas-time and which glows in the homes of Herrnhut all the year round. Every man's hand is willingly thrust to the wheel, and that is why Herrnhut is a prosperous town—but all the profits flow into the chests of the Unity of Brethren at Herrn-

hut. The Herrnhuters have furnished many missionaries —in the little town there are experts in more than twenty languages—at the bi-annual conferences delegates come from America, Sweden, England, Holland, missionaries from Africa and Asia. There are 50.000 Moravian Brethren, practical mystics, believers in the doctrine of brotherhood, spiritual intellectuality and peace. On the hill overlooking the town, the lovely valley and the Giant Mountains, there lies the strangest, the most dignified burialplace in the world. There lie the dead Herrnhuters side by side —each with his flat stone above him, all alike in size, all with a plain inscription, with no flowers about them, only the kind grass—count and workman, suicide and child—equal in death as in life. No hearses are seen in Herrnhut—the coffin, covered with a plain white pall, is carried on the shoulders of the Brethren to its final rest.

Herrnhut has no leader, save its idea—only a few years ago, important questions were still submitted to God's judgment—that is, lots were drawn to decide the issue. Now a Synod fulfils the office, meeting every two years, with a General Synod at more infrequent intervals.

Three times a year the old communal meals are commemorated by the feeding of the community in common in the meeting-hall. Here they sing—very sweetly,—and discuss local difficulties or industrial questions. Here they see films of their missions, and hear the latest news of communities abroad. It is no sterile intellectualism which possesses their instructional ideal. Schleiermacher, the great German preacher of the nineteenth century, was educated in the Herrnhut seminary of Niesky and Hippel, the brilliant mayor of Königsberg, Kant's friend, once gave the great philosopher an enthusiastic account of life in Herrnhut.

Ethel Talbot Scheffauer

MUENSTER IN WESTPHALIA

EN route from the busy ports of the North Sea to the industrial districts of western Germany, the graceful outline of the quaint old town of Muenster may be seen emerging from the eternal haze of the plains with all the elusive beauty of Terborch's famous canvas inspired by the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

Few German cities of its size can claim a greater heritage of memories from those far-off days when church, aristocracy and bourgeoisie were moulding the picturesque history of their land.

The late-Romanesque Cathedral (1165-1265), with its gigantic western towers and its interior so strangely suggestive of the coming Gothic, is as absolutely original and inimitably Westphalian as is the "Prinzipal-Markt" with its celebrated Gothic-gabled Rathaus (A. D. 1330) and its long rows of high-gabled and arcaded houses, showing all periods of Gothic architecture from the earliest days down to the beginnings of the Renaissance. A museum of architecture! But not a museum of

architectural relics all torn from their informing environment! No, a collection of things as they stood 800 years ago and still stand in the pulsating and fervid life of the city.

In no other town are the streets and alleys so gracefully and yet so warmly animated as they are here in Muenster by the "Adelshöfe", those "mansions of the nobility" enclosed behind artistically wrought railings and dreamily recalling the brilliant festivities of barocco and rococo times. The finest masterpieces of this Westphalian barocco brickwork are the "Erbdrostenhof" (A.D. 1757) and the vast pile of the old Episcopal Palace (1773).

Strange and weighty events once took place in Muenster, the report of which caught the ear of the whole civilized world. In 1534/5, the Anabaptists founded here the bloody and violent "Kingdom of New Zion". There are still suspended from the lofty St. Lambert's Tower the three iron cages in which the bodies of the anabaptist ringleaders were placed after their execution.

More pleasant recollections are awakened by the sight of the Friedenssaal (Hall of Peace) in the Rathaus (Townhall). The partial peace signed within its walls on May 15, 1648, put an end to the Thirty Years' War between Spain and Holland, The room has remained unchanged since it echoed to the footsteps of the last peace ambassador.

But the visitor finds here not merely the well-preserved relics of a civilization dating back for almost a thousand years; he also finds the city to be the nucleus of the modern intellectual life of the province, as particularly featured in the University founded 150 years ago. Among the institutes of this university, the most important are the Institute for General and Comparative Sociology and the Medical Clinics, which, built in 1924/25, are the most up-do-date in the country.

Naturally such a city as Münster is eminently fitted for conventions and gatherings of all kinds. Among the important events to take place in 1930 is the 69th General Convention of German Catholics, which will be held here from September 3-7. Over 100.000 visitors are expected at this time. A large exhibition of ecclesiastical art will lend special interest to the event.

THE CATHOLIC TOURING COMMITTEE
AND ROTALA, TRAVEL SERVICE FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS

THE Catholic Touring Committee was organized in the year 1925 under the chairmanship of Prince Alois zu Löwenstein, President of the Central Committee of German Catholics, for the purpose of not only facilitating the travels of German Catholics abroad but of showing Catholics of other countries the treasures of German Catholic culture and art in order to promote the spirit of friendship and understanding between the different peoples. A number of leading Roman Catholics are members of the Committee and numerous Catholic societies and associations have joined the organization, the headquarters of which are in Würzburg.

The *Rotala,* or *Travel Service for Roman Catholics,* was opened at *Vossstrasse 2, Berlin W 9,* as head office for the travel service. During the five years of its existence, this organization has arranged a large number of special pilgrimage tours to Rome and other holy shrines, as well as student tours and travel parties to various countries. In the year 1926, for instance, the Committee took about 150 delegates from Central Europe to the Eucharistic Congress in Chicago, the crossing being made on board the special steamship Luetzow of the North German Lloyd. This year more than 200 delegates will attended the International Eucharistic Congress in Tunis and Carthage, making the trip on board the same steamship under the auspices of this organization. A number of leading clergy and laymen from Austria, Switzerland, Holland, England, America and Australia, and other countries, took part in this tour. In May 1927, the Rotala brought a party of 180 American Roman Catholics, members of the Catholic Central Society of America, to Italy where they received the blessing of the Holy Father and visited the Eternal City under the personal guidance

of His Grace, Dr. Drossaerts, Archbishop of St. Antonio, Texas, and the President of the Society, Charles Korz. The party then proceeded to Germany via Switzerland. This organization has also arranged extensive pilgrimage tours to Palestine for the German Society of the Holy Land.

It is the aim of the Catholic Touring Committee and the Rotala to cooperate with similar organizations abroad. They have already established connections with the Catholic Association, which performs the same functions in England as the Catholic Touring Committee does in Germany. A large party organized by this Society attended the Eucharistic Congress in Tunis-Carthage in May 1930 under the leadership of His Grace, Dr. Williams, Archbishop of Birmingham. The trip was also made on board the steamship Luetzow.

VACATION TRAVEL AND VACATION STUDY IN GERMANY

A valuable adviser for those, who wish to spend their vacation in Germany, has come into being this year as a result of the growing interest in vacation travel and study in Germany. For the first time central organization for university service abroad, the "Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle", has published a booklet "Ferienkurse in Deutschland 1930", which contains the programs of all the vacation courses to be held in Germany 1930.*)

According to this booklet Germany offers a variety of opportunities for university study in the form of courses to be held during the summer. These number in all: 36 vacation courses in 20 towns with a duration of from

*) Order from: E. R. Wunderlich, Leipzig, Windmühlenstrasse 49. Price: 0.60 M.

2–4 weeks. The majority of the courses are being held during vacation time, i. e., from May to August.

The programs of the courses are arranged to meet the various interests of foreign graduates and undergraduates. One series of courses, the "Language and Cultural Courses", aim at giving the means for the study of the German language and culture. In various towns they offer a program eminently suitable as an introduction to the intellectual life of Germany of to-day. They are an excellent preparation for a longer period of study at a German university and are equally suited as a plan of study for a short stay in Germany during the vacation.

A second series of vacation courses, the "Professional Continuation Courses", give the student the long lacking survey of the possibilities of continuing his education in Germany theoretically and practically. Here every one, who attaches importance to being up-to-date in the exercise of his profession, has an opportunity of continuing his education. A glance at the booklet shows, that Germany has again done eminent work in the branches of medicine, pedagogy, music, etc. and is prepared to open up opportunities of study for the foreign graduate, which are useful for both cultural contact and professional training.

Most of the courses include not only lectures, discussions, classes and practical demonstrations of the subject matter, but also give a number of opportunities of becoming acquainted with the country and the people. Thus social functions are organized in connexion with the courses, such as: sightseeing, excursions and trips, which give those who partake in them ample opportunity of meeting German students as well as foreign students of different nationalities.

As appendix to the booklet there are some short notes for those wishing to supplement their university studies

by staying in a German family (exchange or tuition visits), or their professional studies by voluntary work in a German factory. Valuable information concerning students' tours to Germany is also given, including cost of travelling, routes, congresses, exhibitions and literature for studying in Germany.

This booklet draws attention afresh to a new German organization, the "Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle", called the "Deaka", an institution, which many people recognize as marking a distinct progress in the domain of international academic work. The work of the "Deaka" comprises every means of furthering the study of foreign students in Germany, as well as of German students abroad. For foreigners the following are of particular interest: the booklets concerning study in Germany, of which in particular a guide to the German universities for foreign students, "The German Universities", gives advice and information concerning life and study at the German universities. This guide has been published in the English language. The French and Spanish editions will appear in the course of the year.

The "Deaka" further includes a local guest service for foreign students, which already has branches in 21 different towns. These give the student advice and assistance on arrival, help him in the search for lodgings and introduce him into German circles. A travel-department undertakes the preparation and organization of students' tours to Germany, including: the fixing of the program, lectures, board and lodging at reduced rates, the reduction of railway fares, the introduction to German university circles, etc. A lecture service tries to give foreign lecturers, who have something to add to the mutual understanding of the nations, the opportunity of speaking in Germany, and undertake the organization of lecturing tours for prominent speakers. Similarly

the "Deaka" advises and assists in the organization of conferences and camps in Germany, which make it possible for the young students of different nations to become more closely acquainted. The department for vacation-exchange mediates family exchange, tuition visits, places for paying guests, situations for voluntary workers and for work-students. All other information, that is in any way connected with accademic study or travel in Germany is also given by the "Deaka".

This review of the work of the "Deaka" shows how Germany is trying to use the opportunities its universities offer to build up a service of mutual understanding and a better appreciation of the cultural achievements of the nation among students.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

General Conditions of Study in Germany. pp. 8. RM 0.50. Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle, Berlin 1930.

Information for Foreigners who wish to Study in German Universities and other Instutions of Higher Learning. pp. 8. Akademisches Auskunftsamt, Universität Berlin, 1930.

The German Universities — A guide-book for foreign students in Germany. Ed. by Deutsche Akademische Auslandsstelle, Berlin. pp. 40. RM 2.—. Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin 1928.

German Universities. Folder with map. pp. 10. Gratis. Reichsbahnzentrale für den Deutschen Reiseverkehr, Berlin W 35.

The University-Cities of Munich, Hamburg and Göttingen have editet English guide-books which may be had from the Akademische Auslandsstelle at the University of those Cities.

Vacation Courses in Germany. Ed. by Akademische Auslandsstelle, Berlin. pp. 32. RM. 0.60. Wunderlich, Leipzig, Windmühlenstr. 49, 1930.

The American and the German Universities—one hundred years history. By C. F. Thwing. $ 2.25, Macmillan, New York, 1928.

Leisure and Education in Germany. Comp. by the Reichsausschuß der Deutschen Jugendverbände and by the Zentralinstitut für Erziehung und Unterricht. pp. 88. RM. 2.—. Berlin, 1929.

The New Education in the German Republic. By T. Alexander and B. Parker. pp. 415. New York, 1929/30.

The Training of Elementary Teachers in Germany. By T. Alexander. pp. 340. New York, 1929.

AMERIKA-INSTITUT

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The "Amerika-Institut" is the central "Clearing-House" for the entire intellectual and cultural interchange between the United States and Germany. American scientists and scholars, professors, officials and men of affairs, research-workers and students of any kind come to the Amerika-Institut to get information, advice, and assistance regarding their professional errands. Special effort is made by the Institute to promote cooperaration in research, to develop effective means of utilizing scholarly

resources, and to bring American investigators in touch with the scientific, technical, and government services of Germany.

In its functions the Amerika-Institut is comparable to the London and Paris branches of the American University Union, but in addition it enjoys the cooperation of the whole system of German governmental offices and educational or scientific institutions.

As German correspondent of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., it handles the exchange of scientific and official printed documents between the two countries.

By arrangement with the Copyright Office in the Library of Congress, it secures U. S. copyright protection for German authors and publishers.

In educational matters it cooperates largely with the Institute of International Education in New York.

It looks after the interests of Americans studying in Germany, gives them information regarding courses and facilities of study, and assists them in their dealings with academic and government authorities.

The Amerika-Institut is centrally located. Its large library of Americana, its commodious consultation and reading rooms are in the building of the State Library, the entrance being at Universitätstr. 8.

Its directors are graduates of Harvard University and thoroughly conversant with American college life.

Dr. K. O. Bertling (A. M. Harvard' 07) Prof. P. Grossmann (A. B. Harvard' 02)

Mail Address:
AMERIKA-INSTITUT
BERLIN NW 7, UNIVERSITÄTSTR. 8
Telephone: Zentrum 5630 – Consultation Hours: 10.30 – 1.30, or by appointment.

THE CARL SCHURZ SOCIETY

THE CARL SCHURZ SOCIETY was founded in Berlin in the year 1926 by Anton Erkelenz, Member of the Reichstag. The idea of the Society was inspired by a long residence in the United States during which Erkelenz realized more and more the necessity of establishing not only official but personal relationship between the two countries. Upon returning to Germany, he found both sympathy and support for his idea among leading personalities in German scientific, political and economic circles.

The new Society began its labors under the firm conviction that the will for mutual understanding and fellowship exists in both countries. Its purpose is to act as intermediary between German and American life and interests. For this reason, one of the primary tasks of the organization is to give American visitors a clear conception of German life. It cooperates closely with all similar organizations in bringing Americans in touch with people and things in which they are particularly instersted. In order to promote friendly relations, it furthers the exchange of students who during their holidays are thus enabled to obtain an insight into the life and customs of the other nation.

The work and interests of the Society, and the many facilities at its disposition may be judged from the list of its members and associates. Dr. Robert Bosch of Stuttgart is the President of the Society, and the Executive Board consists of the following: Anton Erkelenz, M. R., Berlin; Dr. Fritz Mittelmann, M. R., Berlin; Frau Illa Uth, Berlin; Dr. K. O. Bertling, Amerika Institut, Berlin; Ministerialdirektor Schüler, Berlin; Dr. Petersen, Mayor of Hamburg; Director Stadtländer of the North German Lloyd, Bremen (represented by Dr. Hochstetter, Berlin); Paul Löbe, President of the Reichstag, Berlin; Reichsminister Dr. Wirth, Berlin; Prof. Dr. Hoetzsch, M. R., Berlin; Frau Teusch, M. R., Cologne; Director Dr. Kiep, Hamburg-American Line, Hamburg (represented by H. von Maibom, Berlin); Geh. Justizrat Dr. Riesser, Berlin; Staatsminister (Ret.) Max Wallraf, M. R., Berlin.

The business headquarters of the Society are located in the former Imperial Palace, Portal 3, Berlin C 2. Telephone: E 1 Berolina 0013.

The managing director of the organization is Dr. Hans Draeger, Ph. D.

VEREIN DEUTSCHER INGENIEURE

(ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN ENGINEERS)

THE Verein deutscher Ingenieure (VDI), Berlin NW 7, near the Brandenburger Tor and the Reichstag-building is visited by all travellers to Europe who are interested in engineering when they come to Berlin.

The Association was founded in 1856 with the aim of coordinating the best technical brains in the country for common engineering work in the interests of the community at large. Among its members, — now numbering about 31,000 —, have always been the most prominent engineers who were taking an active part in the development and application of engineering science and research. Some of the most eminent German as well as British and American engineers have been awarded the highest distinction the Association has to confer, the golden Grashof medal.

Working in close cooperation with the world's leading scientific and engineering organizations, the Association deals with all important problems of modern engineering. For publish-

ing the results of its work, the Association has at its disposal ten different engineering periodicals and, in addition, three journals, published in English, Spanish, and Russian, which acquaint readers in foreign countries who are not familiar with the German language, with the progress and achievements of German engineering and research.

Closely allied with the Verein deutscher Ingenieure are the following organizations:

Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine	German Association of Scientific and Engineering Societies
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Metallkunde	German Institute of Metals
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bauingenieurwesen	German Society of Civil Engineers
Arbeitsgemeinschaft deutscher Betriebsingenieure	Association of German Works Engineers
Reichsausschuß für Arbeitszeitermittlung	National Committee for Time Studies
Deutscher Verband für die Materialprüfungen der Technik	German Association for Testing Engineering Materials
Deutscher Ausschuß für technisches Schulwesen	German Committee on Technical Education and Training
Deutscher Normenausschuß	German Standards Committee

Special attention is also paid by the Verein deutscher Ingenieure to the study of the history of engineering, and numerous publications in this field have made its historical research available to the world.

An excellent bookshop as well as a comprehensive technical library in the Engineers' House gratuitously supply all visitors with detailed information and advice on engineering literature. A large reading room gives the visitors an opportunity to study at their leisure the latest technical publications of all countries.

In the VDI-Verlag (VDI Publishing Company), also located in the Engineers House, the Association possesses a large and well-known publishing house for technical periodicals and books. This company publishes the above-mentioned ten periodicals; a special feature are the Forschungsarbeiten auf

dem Gebiete des Ingenieurwesens (Accounts of Engineering Research), of which 330 have appeared so far; they deal with investigations in all fields of engineering research.

A special department of the VDI devotes its work exclusively to developing the connections with foreign engineering societies and to the assistance of foreign visitors who wish to acquaint themselves with German engineering. Owing to the close ties which connect the VDI with prominent foreign engineering societies, this department has in many cases been in a position to serve the cause of international engineering cooperation.

THE GERMAN ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERING AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES

THE Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine (German Association of Engineering and Scientific Societies), which was founded on May 27, 1916, by the Verein deutscher Ingenieure (Association of German Engineers), the Verband Deutscher Architekten- und Ingenieurvereine (Associated Societies of German Architects and Engineers), the Verein deutscher Eisenhüttenleute (German Iron and Steel Institute), the Verein deutscher Chemiker (Society of German Chemists), the Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (Association German Electrical Engineers) and the Schiffbautechnische Gesellschaft (Society of German Shipbuilders), also has its headquarters in the "Ingenieurhaus". At present the Association of comprises forty of the leading German engineering and scientific societies with a total membership of over 100.000, and thus serves the interests of all branches of engineering. The treatment of engineering problems proper does not come within the scope of its activities; they are dealt with by the individual engineering societies.

The object of the "Deutscher Verband" is, to promote, without prejudice to the independent work of the associate societies,

co-operation in every field of engineering and science; advancement of the technical sciences; collaboration in question of technical legislation; standardization of the common fundamentals of engineering and the development of technical training and instruction. The Association, moreover, endeavours to secure for engineering work that measure of recognition and influence in public life which is due to its importance for the life of the community.

The main work of the German Association is carried out by committees. Besides the regular standing committees provided for in the Constitution (Industrial Committee; Committee on Technical Colleges; Committee of the Secretaries of the Member Societies), several special committees have been organized for dealing with some of the most important fields of activity of the Association.

One of these comittees, for instance, is the German National Committee of the World Power Conference, which counts among its members not only the scientific societies interested in World Power problems and technical colleges, but also government departments and other authorities as well as the leading economic and industrial organizations.

The Second World Power Conference, in which the National Committees of all countries belonging to the World Power Conference (there are 48 at present) are participating, will be held in Berlin from June 16 to 25, 1930.

The German Committee for Arbitration has been organized for the promotion of arbitration in the place of litigation. This Committee has issued its own arbitration rules, a copy of which may be obtained from the headquarters of the Association at the price of 1 Mark.

Great interest also attaches to the Committee on Technical Literature, at whose instigation a special department has been organized for the purpose of referring inquirers to literary sources of technical and scientific information. It is called "Vermittlungsstelle für den technisch-wissenschaftlichen Quellennachweis", and inquiries addressed to this department are passed on to the quarters most qualified to give the desired information.

This Committee has also issued a set of rules for technical and scientific publications, as well as rules to be observed in reading technical papers and lecturers, and for the arrangement of lecture rooms.

Finally, the Committee for the Promotion of the Production of Illustrated Technical Dictionaries (Illustrierte Technische Wörterbücher) must be mentioned, which, working in conjunction with the recently organized Society for the Publication of Illustrated Technical Dictionaries, makes possible the publication of the Illustrated Technical Dictionaries in six languages, which are an indispensable aid to national and international literary co-operation.

Associated with the Deutscher Verband Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Vereine are the Technisch-Wissenschaftliche Lehrmittel-Zentrale (Institute for Aids to Technical and Scientific Instruction) and the Siemens-Ring-Stiftung (Siemens Ring-Fund). The former is an organization established for the purpose of promoting the production of high-class instructional material in the field of engineering and the allied sciences, and in particular of ministering to the needs of lecturers before technical and scientific societies.

The Siemens Ring-Fund has been founded to keep alive the memory of the great men of natural science and engineering. The highest distinction is the award of the Siemens Ring, which has so far been bestowed on Carl von Linde, Auer von Welsbach, Carl Bosch and Oskar von Miller. In addition, this fund is drawn upon for publishing biographies of past great men of science and engineering and for erecting monuments, memorial tablets, etc., to their memory.

Ruins of Eldena Monastery

GREIFSWALD

ABOUT three miles to the east of Greifswald, on the Baltic shore, stand the imposing ruins of the Cistercian cloister of *Eldena* to which the city owes its foundation. Eldena, founded in 1199, was in the main responsible for the civilization of the whole region and its conversion to Christianity. In the year 1241, the monks instituted a weekly market in the neighbooring town in order to dispose of their agricultural produce, and in 1249 this settlement was handed over in fief to the Duke of Pomerania and continued to develop rapidly. In 1634 the monastery was dissolved as a consequence of the Reformation and came into possession of the University of Greifswald, along with its very considerable landed property. The Romanesque transept and the Gothic western front of the old monastery church are in the best state of preservation.

SUMMER COURSES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARBURG

SUMMER courses are held annually at the University of Marburg, usually in August. These courses specialize in some particular subject of contemporary interest and are so thorough in their scope as to enable the student to form an unbiased opinion of his own on the basis of expert knowledge. The courses are open to students of every nationality and are destined especially for teachers of all ranks as well as for scholars and thinkers interested in general culture.

Up to the present, the majority of the students have come from Germany, the United States, and England. The lectures are held in the University and the students live in the annexes or in the "Deutsche Burse".

The Marburg Festival is held annually in June and July in the open-air theater on the Schlossberg. The program for 1930 includes: "Everyman", by Hoffmannsthal; "Götz von Berlichingen", by Goethe; Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" and "Midsummer Night's Dream".

A new medicinal bath establishment has just been opened.

Detailed information is furnished on application to the Municipal Traffic Office (Stadtverkehrsamt) in Marburg.

GERMAN SANATORIA

GERMAN Sanatoria have always had a good name. They are so variously situated in such infinitely various climates, that every sick person can find a bourne of healing where the conditions necessary to the cure of his particlur evil are fulfilled. The beauty of the German countryside and above all the ability of German physicians attracted numerous foreigners to the German spas and sanatoria in the years before the war. War and inflation years naturally caused a sharp drop in the number of visitors, and the sanatoria were included in the universal economic crisis, but the more important German establishments have overcome these difficulties to-day. although they still have their economic troubles. Visitors from foreign lands come in ever-increasing numbers, and the old well-known institutions again give back health and hope to thousands of the sick.

In singling out certain German sanatoria in various parts of the country for especial notice, it is only intended to cite them as examples of the beauty and efficiency of these German sanatoria as a whole.

The beauty, the quiet and the favorable climatic conditions in the Black Forest render this region especially suitable for cures of all kinds. *Bühlerhöhe* lies in the immediate vicinity of the world-famous Baden-Baden. The splendidly-equipped sanatorium Bühlerhöhe lies bedded deep in glorious pine-woods. From the terraces there is a view through the forest glades across the plains of the Rhine to the Vosges mountains. The Bühlerhöhe has a sub-alpine highland climate with the advantage of

plentiful sunshine. Gunsts can wander at will in the great forests "far from the madding crowd." For those who desire the pleasures, artistic attractions and mondane delights of a "Kurort", there is always Baden-Baden, which can be reached by motor-car in half an hour.

The sanatorium *Ebenhausen* is under the same proprietorship as Bühlerhöhe, It lies on the hills above the Isartal, 700 metres above sea-level, and can be reached from Munich, the city of art, Bavaria's capital, in three-quarters of an hour's journey by rail. The surroundings provide beautiful and varied walks in summer, and in winter opportunities for every kind of winter-sport. In autumn and in winter, thanks to its lofty situation, dry and free from fogs, the sanatorium is not subject to the unpleasant climatic conditions often prevailing at these seasons in the valleys. The sanatorium has been fully renovated, has comfortable sitting-rooms and can accomodate 70 guests.

Near the famous *Berchtesgaden,* but 400 meters higher up, at a height of 1000 metres on the Obersalzberg, lies the Children's Sanatorium conducted by Dr. Seitz. A motor-bus service is about to be instituted, which will connect the house with Berchtesgaden. The house stands on a mighty hillside, protected against north and east winds, and from its windows and terraces one may enjoy a wonderful Alpine panorama. The Sanatorium takes only children, sick and convalescent. The house is under the directorship of one of the most famous children's physicians in Germany and the whole management is arranged entirely for the treatment of children. It is especially recommended for convalescents after serious illnesses, for bronchial troubles, digestive troubles, affections of the heart and anæmia.

In the Swabian Alps, that strange and romantic mountain region of Wurttemberg, lies the dreamy old

town of Urach. On a hill above this town is the Sanatorium of *Hochberg*. The mountains protect it from the winds and in summer the woods give out their cooling breezes. The climate has thus a sub-alpine character. The sanatorium was founded as early as 1883 by Dr. Klüpfel. The woods begin immediately behind the house. The sanatorium is especially suitable for nervous and internal diseases, is fitted with the most modern medicial apparatus of all kinds and is equally effective in winter.

In Thüringen, in the green heart of Germany, near Bad Blankenburg, lies the woodland sanatorium of *Schwarzeck*. Thüringia, with its splendid woods, its gentle hills and beautiful valleys, its mild and healthy climate, is especially suited for the healing of all kinds of sickness. One of the loveliest regions is the romantic Schwarzatal, at the entry to which the woodland sanatorium lies. The private park belonging to the house stretches far into the valley and devolves into the streets of Bad Blankenburg. The house is most suitable for rest-cures, and the sitting-rooms are most comfortable. A private water supply provides the guests with pure spring water. The treatment in this sanatorium is in accordance with the motto: "Nature heals, the Doctor helps". Consequently especial attention is paid to diet in every form and to all kinds of baths. Light, air and sun complete the good work and account for the many successful cures to which the sanatorium owes its reputation.

There are also numerous important sanatoria in the immediate neighbourhood of the capital. These houses have special tasks to fulfil. They are, as it were, oases of rest in the midst of the feverish traffic of the world-city. All sufferers who are confined to town by profession or business, can seek certain relaxation in these establishments without being obliged to journey too far from their work.

The fresh-air resort of *Fürstenberg in Mecklenberg* lies 80 kilometres north of Berlin and can be quickly reached by rail or road. The town is surrounded by woods and lakes, through the midst of which flows the Havel. These scenic advantages, combined with the pure air, completely free of dust, constitute the most favorable climatic conditions. The Sanatorium itself, a fine old Baroque castle dating from the year 1750, lies on the lake of Schwedt, enclosed like an island by the arms of the Havel. The large rooms and elegant furnishing plainly indicate the former character of the house. Overworked and nervous patients and those suffering from internal complaints find rest and healing here.

Next door to Berlin, almost within the purlieus of the city, lies the sanatorium Kurhaus Hubertus, on the *Schlachtensee.* This sanatorium stands embedded in a park, 32,000 square metres large, with many ancient trees, and looks like an English country house. The house is of course fitted with the most modern technical and hygienic conveniences. There are playing fields and meadows for rest cures. The Kurhaus owes many of its famous cures to the strictly individual treatment and diatetics whereever necessary. It is especially noteworthy that the house is a real palace of rest, not even a bell is heard to ring, all signals being given by means of lights.

Such a rapid review of German sanatoria naturally makes no pretence at completeness, its object is merely to call attention to a few representative establishments and to call brief attention to the many others whose mission it is to bring back health and hope to suffering humanity. *Wilhelm Seelemeyer*

SCHLOSS FÜRSTENBERG SANATORIUM

THE Sanatorium "Schloss Fürstenberg" is located in an old 18th century manor house lying in the midst of beautiful grounds which are encircled by the Havel. Fürstenberg itself is situated on the main highway leading to the Island of Rügen and other Baltic resorts, the whole district being thickly wooded and noted for the large number of beautiful lakes which are a characteristic of this part of the country.

There are ample opportunities for water sports of all kinds, as well as hunting, fishing and tennis, to say nothing of the delightful walking tours that may be made in the environs.

The Sanatorium is equipped with all modern conveniences and therapeutic facilities, and is under the supervision of Dr. von Gebsattel, the well-known nerve specialist, psychotherapist and autority on psycho-analysis who is in constant connection with the leading university clinics in Germany. Dr. von Gebsattel and his assistants are excellent linguists so that the Sanatorium is popular with foreigners. Special cuisine is provided for individual requirements. The Sanatorium is not exclusively for invalids but specializes also in rest cures for those in need of recuperation and quiet.

BÜHLERHÖHE

BLACK FOREST

2600 feet above sea level, near Baden-Baden

KURHAUS	SANATORIUM
80 beds for physical and dietetic treatment	60 beds for nervous and internal disorders

Metabolic laboratory. Hydrotherapy etc.
Infectious cases not admitted

SUMMER AND WINTER SPORTS

Under the same management near Munich:

SANATORIUM EBENHAUSEN

2275 feet above sea level for internal and nervous complaints as well as for convalescents

KÖLN AM RHEIN

IN earlier days Cologne was called "The City of Sacred Gold" because it possesses countless holy relics;—The bones of the Three Holy Kings, relics of the Holy Gereon and the martyrs of the Roman legion, of Holy Ursula, who came from England with her 11000 virgins, and many other Martyrs found in Cologne their last resting place. In the arms of the city are found the three crowns of the Holy Kings, and eleven flames representing the eleven thousand virgins.

To the Glory and Memory of these saints Cologne has built many beautiful churches which vault over their graves, and amongst the richest treasures in the city must be included the beautiful Shrines which contain the relics; of silver overlaid with gold, decorated with precious stones, and also the masterpieces of the Cologne School of Painting of the 14th and 15th centuries. The splendor of Cologne in the middle ages won for it the title of the most beautiful German city. The learned Italian Aeneas Sylvius, who later became Pope, wrote "Can you find in the whole of Europe anything more imposing or splendid than Cologne?" If history is studied without bias it must be admitted that at this period Cologne, which was for a considerable time the largest city in Germany, could well bear comparison with other Capitals.

Up until the year 1500 it had been the Church which had fostered and maintained the arts. Then came the time when the proud burghers—rich merchants exchanging commerce with all parts of the world—commenced building Churches and Cloisters. Then the Rathaus (Townhall) was built, the vestibule of which is one of the most beautiful works of the German Renaissance, and the inner rooms of which testify to excellent tastes of the times. The Guerzenich too was built at this period as a

MAIN DOORWAY OF THE CATHEDRAL

Exhibition buildings on the Rhine

dance and festival hall. Many German Emperors have been the guests of the City there, amongst others, Kaiser Maximilian I. and Kaiser Karl V.

Cologne, however, must not be thought of as a city which can only pride itself on its past, It is true that it treasures its inheritances of the middle ages and remembers with pride its one-time importance as Hansastadt, but today Cologne is known as the Commercial center and Exhibition city of the German West (West Germany), as the seat of well known industries, and as a Metropolis in which modern developments have been made upon the firm base of hundreds of years of tradition; in which art, learning, and music are fostered. The Cologne University in the Middle Ages was esteemed through the whole of Europe. Over a hundred years ago it was closed by Napoleon. The present Ober-Bürgermeister, Dr. Adenauer, however, was able to secure its reopening, and it is already once more one of the best visited German universities.

The Kurhaus

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

AACHEN, THE GATEWAY TO WEST GERMANY

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, the beautiful old city where German Kings were crowned, lies at the intersection of Holland, Belgium and Germany, in the heart of beautiful woodland on the northern slope of the Eifel Mountains. Its thermal springs have the highest temperature of any sulphur springs in Central Europe and have been famed from olden times for their peculiar efficacy in the treatment of rheumatism, gout and sciatica Long a health resort of international fame. the hydrotherapeutic equipment has recently been entirely renewed and modernized so as to satisfy the most exacting requirements. The hotel de luxe, "Der Quellenhof", ranks with the finest and most luxurious hostelries in Europe.

The grounds of the new Casino, the theater, concert hall, tennis courts, football fields, and golf course furnish adequate opportunity for recreation and amusement, and the annual international riding and athletic tournaments have become a magnet attracting sportsmen from all over the world. The horse races are among the most important on the Continent and the athletic field is the finest in Germany. The leading German horseshow is held here in connection with the athletic events and draws horsemen from every country in Europe to this beautiful old town, famed also as the resting-place of Charlemagne who loved its health-giving springs and the incomparable beauty of its landscape.

Blast furnaces of the Hoesch Steel-works

DORTMUND

DORTMUND, formerly a free imperial and Hanseatic city, has forged ahead to a remarkable degree during the past few decades and is now not only the most important city in Westphalia but one of the leading industrial centers of the entire Ruhr District. It also boasts of being the second largest city in Germany in point of area, and has a population of far over half a million.

The city is surrounded by mines and industrial plants which have been largely responsible for its rapid growth and advancement. The main products are coal, iron and beer but there are numerous other important concerns engaged in the manufacture of bridges, machinery, boilers, machine tools, cables, etc., many of the firms being known throughout the world. This enormous concentration of labor has resulted in the steady increase of scientific interests and the city now has many notable institutions devoted to various branches of scientific research and higher education. These include pathological, hygienic, bacteriological and psychological institutes as well as high schools, normal schools for the training of teachers, the Lower

Dortmund, Physiological Labor Institute

Rhenish-Westphalian Institute for Newspaper Research, and the Physiological Institute of the Kaiser Wilhelm Association for the Advancement of Science. The churches and museums contain many valuable works by Westphalian and Dutch masters who resided in Dortmund during the Middle Ages.

The theaters, opera house, and symphony orchestra are all of acknowledged excellence, and the covered sporting arena (Westfalenhalle) where national and international contests and sporting events of all kinds are held, is the largest in the country. The city's many fine parks and gardens, and the beautiful environs with their changing scenery of shady woodland, large lakes and fertile meadows are a continuous source of delight to lovers of nature.

Dortmund is admirably situated as regards traffic facilities and is connected with all the important foreign and domestic industrial centers by a fine network of air and railroad lines. All the most important Continental air lines pass through Dortmund, thus making it one of the leading airports in northern Germany.

VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE
(UNITED STEEL WORKS)
ONE OF THE WORLD'S BIG BUSINESSES

Düsseldorf, Stahlhaus

EN route by express from Berlin to Cologne — just before Hamm in Westphalia, the beautiful Westphalian landscape ceases to enchant the eye, and the sober regions of coal and iron begin. Near Hamm, which has one of the most modern shunting apparatus in Europe, begins the realm of the Rhenish-Westphalian heavy industry, the economic heart of Germany. The dark earnestness of the landscape is symbolic of this land of labor and technics. The first great industrial undertaking rises into the air to greet us as we pass Hamm station. It is the Department "Westphalian Union Hamm" of the United Steel Works Co., Düsseldorf.

The United Steel Works (Vereinigte Stahlwerke), the largest German mining concern, founded in 1926 by four till then independent companies, covers almost the entire "industrial region" with its numerous workshops, coal-mines, coke furnaces, blast furnaces, steel works, rolling-mills, pressing-mills, iron-works and other factories. All the great cities of the "Ruhr District", the land lying between the Rhine, the Ruhr and the Lippe, with the exception of Essen, are full of the works belonging to this concern, which provides work and bread for 180,000 workmen and employees. It has 800 million marks capital in shares and as the third largest German joint-stock company, represents a decisive factor in the German economic system.

In Dortmund lies the most easterly of the five great mixed mining complexes belonging to the concern. This is the de-

partment Dortmunder Union - Hoerder Verein, with about 15,000 workmen and employees. The imposing lay-out of these works can be seen by the traveller from Dortmund to Gelsenkirchen (on the line from Cologne to Minden), both to right and left of the track just after leaving the main railway station of Dortmund. Hugo Stinnes, a "strong man of industry" took his rise from the Dortmund Union, and it is to-day the most easterly focal point of the United Steel Works. An important feature of these works is the department of bridge-building, one of the oldest in Germany; among the recent work undertaken by this concern, which has also achieved international fame, we should mention the Queen Bridge in Rotterdam and the new bridge across the Rhine at Düsseldorf.

In Gelsenkirchen, right in the midst of the main coal region, lie the blast furnaces belonging to the Schalk Verein, connected across the railway tracks by means of bridges with the modern central coke furnaces of the Rhein-Elbe-Alma. The Schalk Verein specializes in casting, and is famous among experts and the public on account of the centrifugal casting process, which it has been especially responsible for developing.

If instead of travelling via Gelsenkirchen we take the route via Bochum-Essen-Mülheim (Berg-Mark Line) from Dortmund to Cologne, then we first make acquaintance with the great combined works Bochum Verein, founded about the middle of last century. The Bochum Verein manufactures for the most part high-quality goods and parts. Here, for example, the well-known cast-steel bells are made which are renowned the whole world over for their beautiful tone. The vast Höntrop pipe works, which is visible from express trains just after passing the main station of Bochum, and which is the most modern pipe and tube works in the world, is in practical connection with the Bochum Verein works. The Höntrop works are built in a lucid, uncomplicated manner, combining quiet and dignified architectural proportions with technical practicability.

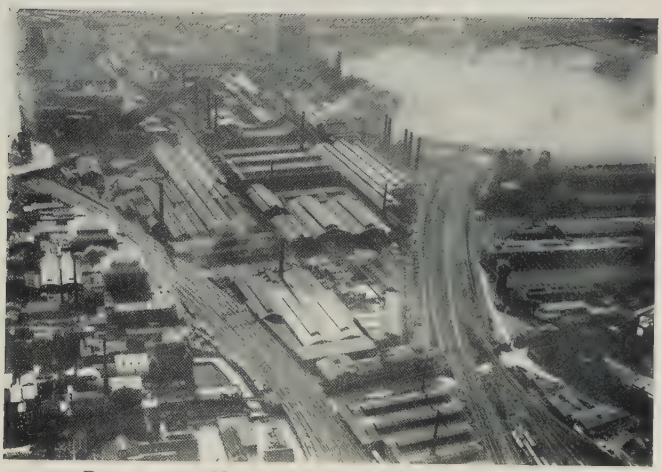
We travel on past Essen, where we find the Head Office of the Mining Administration, to Mülheim Ruhr. Here two of the chief businesses amalgamated in the United Steel Works developed to power and importance from small beginnings: the Friedrich Wilhelms Mine, with great blast- and casting-

furnaces, and the Thyssen-Steel and Rolling-mills, whose safety-drums are well-known to every expert as high-quality goods.

Duisberg-Hamborn, the great port on the Lower Rhine, contains no fewer than four factories belonging to the United Steel Works. The most important is the August Thyssen Foundry in Hamborn with 10,000 workmen and employees, a works which in the excellence of its technical fittings can bear comparison with American concerns. With its blast-furnaces and rolling-mills, the finest in Europe, it forms the western focal point of the whole complex. Further there is the Ruhrort-Meiderich Foundry, which also employs 9000 workmen and employees. Both works, lying as they do in the harbor of Duisburg Ruhr, the largest inland harbor in Europe, are most favorably situated in the matter of transport. Two other Duisburg factories, the Nieder-Rheinische Foundry, and the Vulcan foundry, with blast furnaces, steel and rolling mills push forward to the very shores of the Rhine.

Let us travel on to Düsseldorf. This beautiful and modern city on the Lower Rhine is the seat of the main administration office of the largest German mining concern. All the threads of the complicated mechanism of this mighty organisation run together in the splendid tower-house, or German skyscraper, in the Breite Strasse, in the midst of Düsseldorf's traffic center. Here is the administrative focal point of all the factories, small and large, that go to make up the gigantic complex.

The smoke-stacks of the United Steel Works rise beyond the boundaries of the actual Ruhr region. In Düsseldorf there are various finishing works, pipe works, fittings works and in Siegerland, in the neighborhood of Siegen and Niederscheiden there are many small and medium workshops and mines which belong to the Vereinigte Stahlwerke. The United Steel Works also own foundries in the vicinity of Cologne, as well as in the Teutoburg Forest, in Thuringia and so on, and thanks to their wharf in Emden, their influence extends even to the shores of the North Sea. To all these main branches of the concern we must add the numerous supplementary branches, such as harbors, private railroads in factory yards, administration offices, homes for employees, charitable in-



Dortmund Union of Vereinigte Stahlwerke

stitutions—as a whole indeed a gigantic undertaking, one of the most powerful sources of German economic strength, an organisation that comprehends 50% of German pig-iron production, and 14% of the European as well as 7.5% of the total world production of crude iron.

The quality, dependability and variety of the ware produced is in proportion to the size and extent of the initiating works. Scarcely any other of the great European mining-concerns has developed the scientific study of quality goods to such an extent as the United Steel Works. The numerous laboratories and experimental workshops employ 1,500 workers and every thousand tons of iron produced undergo approximately 400 chemical-analytical examinations. The founding of the United Steel Works has proved that the amalgamation into a vast complex, through greater possibilities of control, better training of the employees and mechanization of the processes of production, leads to an improvement and cheapening of the goods produced. Precisely the United Steel Works as the most important German mining concern are to-day working in the main in the interests of the consumer, in that they continually improve and heighten the quality of their products.

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Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Coal Research

MÜLHEIM ON THE RUHR

THE GREEN GATEWAY TO THE IRON COUNTRY

IT must be seen to be believed, how much is done for the rest and recreation of the hard-working population of the gigantic workshop formed by the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial districts! Mother Nature is always ready to perform a similar service for her children. A visit to one town on the borders of the great realm of iron and steel will prove these statements, and that is to Mülheim on the Ruhr.

One feature distinguishes Mülheim from other great cities of the Ruhr, and it is by no means an unimportant one; that is, that Mülheim has an historical past. It is mentioned for the first time in documents of the year 1093 A. D. Intellectual and commercial activitiy came early into being in the immediate vicinity of the monastery of Saarn and the ancient castles of Broich and Styrum, and fruitful industry and good craftmanship were handed down from father to son. Mülheim was granted the rights of a city in the year 1808, is the seat of world-famous industrial and business houses (among them Thyssen and Stinnes), has developed an admirable technique of city-

Country House Kirdorf
Broich-Speldorf Woodland and Garden City

planning and still presents good possibilities for settlements and villa colonies.

The area of the town covers about 8,800 hectars, lies in a central position between the towns of Duisburg-Hamborn, Oberhausen and Essen and has 133,000 inhabitants. Seventy per cent of its area is forest and cultivated land, sixteen percent only is covered with houses. A far-seeing municipality has brought into existence the remarkable colony "Broich-Speldorfer Forest and Garden City" which consists of 2000 hectars of wooded land in the midst of which are ideally situated building sites. The region is traversed by numerous woodland ways and by a riding track 80 kilometres in extent, the extreme popularity of which has led to the erection of a riding-school and livery stables which may be considered the most modern of its kind in all Western Germany. Raffelbad is a brine spa with warm muriatic brine springs, especially good for heart troubles, rheumatism, gout and for children. The springs are surrounded by a beautiful park. The old shipping town of Mülheim is connected with the Rhine by a broad channel capable of carrying large river traffic and only 8 kilometres long. Since the

Country House Thyssen
Broich-Speldorf Woodland and Garden City

year 1927, the Mülheim Ruhr Shipping Company has instituted a regular service of passenger steamers with modern, comfortably fitted motor-boats (refreshments on board) to the old weaver's town of Kettwig. The central air harbor Essen-Mülheim connects the town with the wide-flung net of Continental aerial services.

Your visit to Germany is not complete without a trip to old Mülheim.

All information and also guides made be obtained from the Municipal Travel Office (Städtische Verkehrsamt), Rathaus (Tel. 44312) and from the Verkehrsverein Mülheim (Ruhr), Hindenburgstraße (Tel. 42185).

THE RHINE

LORELEI! Everyone is galvanized into wakefulness at the sound of this name. A traveller may be nodding comfortably on the soft cushions of the Rhine-gold express, but when the word "Lorelei" strikes upon his ear, he wakes up and stares reverently up at the wild and dusky walls of rock rising sheer out of the waters of the Rhine. Nearly all the romantic poets of the last century sang the legend of the Lorelei, each in his own fashion. The first was Clemens Brentano, who was born not far from here, in Ehrenbreitstein. He sang of the Lurlei cliff near Bacharach and its manifold echo, constantly calling to the boatsman as he passes by. Then came Heinrich Heine with his sweetly melancholy song of the enchantress with the golden comb, who lures the passing mariner with her siren song. His lyric caught the world's ear and the Lorelei became famous.

Ever since the beginning of the last century a voyage down the Rhine was supposed to constitute an essential part of the education of a man of standing in all European countries. The earliest detailed guide-book, the first Baedeker in Germany, dates from the year 1828 and is devoted to the Rhine. It was about this time that a visit to the Rhine began to become universally popular. Poets, attracted by the ageing Goethe's descriptions of his journeys and wanderings along the Rhine, began to turn their attention to this romantic stream with its fairy-stories and legends. Victor Hugo was inspired with the idea of his drama "The Lords of the Castle" during a voyage down the Rhine. In "Childe Harold", Lord Byron sang of the Drachenfels and the loveliness of the Siebengebirge. The American poet Longfellow proclaimed the magic of this region, in which ancient stones and churches tell tales of long dead Middle Ages. It was he

Valley of the Rhine near St. Goar

too, in common with other poets of the time, who recognized the voice of Rome, the first mighty coloniser of the Rhine land, speaking from the ruins of her buildings.

Since these days the popularity of the Rhine has continually increased. Formerly the speedy traveller picked out a few of the finest beauty spots from the general landscape. Or he made a hasty trip from golden Mainz, the home of Gutenberg, to the Mouse Tower of Bingen and the Pfalz near Caub and on to Coblenz, where the Rhine receives the Mosel, its most beautiful tributary. The stretch from here to Cologne the sacred, with its world-famous cathedral and its numerous churches, was seldom traversed by water, since it was considered less beautiful. Yet precisely in this region, the Rhine offers a number of points of interest. There is old Andernach with the ruins of its city walls, inviting Remagen with the Appolinaris height, Rolandseck, squeezed into the valley, with Roland's Bow and the charming island of Nonnenwerth

and finally Bonn, city of the muses and paradise of the retired citizen, where high upon his ancient wall the poet Ernst Moritz Arndt, immortalised in bronze by his affectionate German readers, looks down upon his beloved river. Beethoven was born here in Bonn. In the Bonn Gasse stands the house, restored to its former state and housing many souvenirs of the great master of sweet sound, and one can stand in the low-ceilinged, unpretentious attic under the roof where the wizard composer drew his first breath. Cologne itself, ("Colonia Agrippinensis", as the Romans called it, in honor of Emperor Claudius' wife, the mother of Nero,) usually the last point of the Rhine journey, is rightly regarded as the heart of the Rhine land. Cologne, having founded a University which already commands considerable popularity, is endeavoring to recover the position as an intellectual centre of world fame which it enjoyed in mediæval days in Germany, when its schools of painting were in their glory and its scholastic institutions under Albertus Magnus had a great reputation in the learned world. Up to the time of the World War, Cologne was half suffocated by its antiquated fortifications. Now the meaningless black walls which cut off the Old Town from the Rhine, have been demolished. In their stead a girdle of green has come into being, fields and thickets which surround the city of Cologne like a tempting broad ribbon of smiling verdure, providing the immediate vicinity of the town with lakes, hills and bushes. In the main the creation of these admirable parklands is due to the splendid initiative of the far-sighted present mayor of Cologne, Herr Adenauer.

Yet one would be doing great injustice to the Rhine, were one to neglect the part that begins below Cologne in favor of this better-known and more romantic half. The Niederrhein or Lower Rhine is gaining more and

SUMMER EVENING UNDER THE LORELEY CLIFF

more favor to-day. Here on the lower Rhine there are many cities worthy to stand beside Cologne itself: Düsseldorf, the city of painters, which was in its glory at the period of the Late Romantics and which to-day can boast of the beautiful Court Gardens in its midst. Then there is Crefeld, the silk town, with its prosperous streets, rising on the former ramparts of the one-time citadel. Here on the lower Rhine, industry builds up its towering chemical factories, steel mills and blast furnaces, especially around the long-since united brother towns of Duisburg and Ruhrort where they rise to form one gigantic monument of labor. Mercantile shipping, which continually ebbs and flows along the broad face of the stream by day and night, has its main centre here, companies' headquarters, warehouses, workshops. Below Duisburg, which has recently swallowed up and incorporated the gigantic factory settlement of Hamborn, the landscapes on both shores of the Rhine again become quieter and more peaceful. Slowly the greenish-brown waters roll on towards the Dutch frontier past rich pastures covered all the summer long with herds of grazing cows. Pious Xanten greets the Rhine with its twin-towered cathedral of St. Victor. It was from here that Young Siegfried, Richard Wagner's favorite hero, set out upon his journey to Worms and to the Nibelungs from which he was never to return. Cleve, also bound up with Wagner's works by the legend of Lohengrin, of which it is the scene, stands on a hill, wreathed in woods and is not visible from the Rhine itself. The list of German towns on the right bank of the Rhine closes with Wesel, no longer important as a fortified town and planning a new future as a town of trade fairs, and Emmerich, an important customs and mercantile centre. The Rhinelands are today a most important section of Prussian Germany, without which the whole would be

Die Pfalz, Palatinate Castle, in the Rhine near Caub

inconceivable. The Rhinelands have proved their loyalty to the Fatherland, especially in the hard years since the war, and have proved plainly enough that they are determined to remain part of the German state for all time. The great waterway of the Rhine from Mannheim, or even from Basel, down to Holland, has already become international and bears upon its mighty bosom the shipping of all the states whose frontiers come down to its shores. Thus for the man who believes in the promise of the future, this great stream is already a symbol and an expression of the day we all hope for, the period of unity, community and peace in Europe. For this reason too the Rhine may be blessed and commended as a great peacemaker. Long live the Rhine, to all eternity.

Herbert Eulenberg

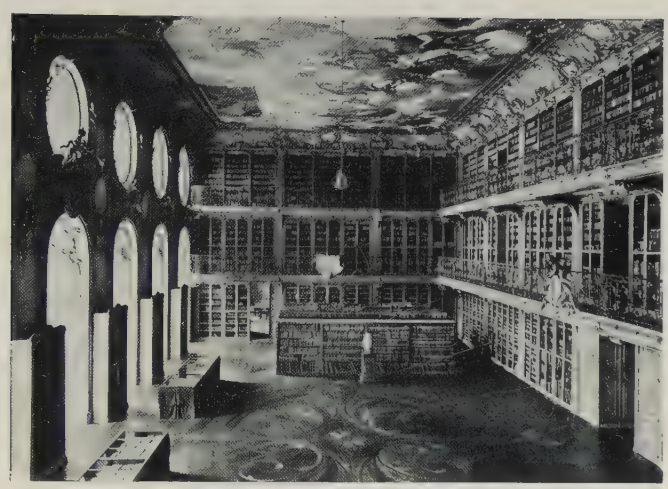
Court of Honor of the Castle

MANNHEIM

THE BEAUTIFUL CITY ON THE NECKAR AND THE RHINE

IN the sunny Palatinate, in the midst of the garden of Germany, lies Mannheim, the powerful cultural focus of southwestern Germany. With its 250,000 inhabitants, it is the seat of gigantic industries and great mercantile enterprises and is the second greatest inland harbor of Europe. A weighty past and an energetic, purposeful present join hands in a fortunate partnership.

The Castle, mighty and spacious, built in purest style by electors of the Palatinate, has not its like in all Europe; it contains fine art collections. The Jesuit Church in wonderful baroque style is one of the most beautiful possessed by this Order. The pompous arsenal is used to-day as a Natural History Museum and Museum of Human Races. The National Theater, where Schiller's "Robbers" was produced for the first time on any stage, has been a centre of the best traditions of art and culture for the last hundred and fifty years. The new Townhall is a fine example of the happy combination of imposing size with noblest proportions. But Mannheim does not stand still. The



Mannheim, The Castle Library

Hall of Art (1907) is famous for its treasures of French painting. The Planetarium (1927) is the only institution of the kind in south-western Germany. The old Town-hall, theRose-Garden, the Water-tower and the park in the Friedrich Square are all pleasant landmarks of the town. The Aerodrome connectsMannheim with all the great cities of Europe. Unforgettable is the experience of a steamer trip down the Rhine to Worms, Speyer and Mayence, those haunts of ancient civilization. Many opportunities for sport are provided by race-tracks, grassy sport- and recreation-grounds and aquatic sport facilities.

Mannheim is a town where the rhythm of toil beats high and swift. But it is ringed about with the beautiful sunny landscape of the Bergstraße and the Odenwald, the Rhine Palatinate and the Haardt, and the Black Forest may be reached in a one-day excursion, so that it is at the same time the metropolis of a joyous and cultivated life of ease and enjoyment.

Meersburg, Lake Constance

THE BLACK FOREST AND LAKE CONSTANCE

WHEN the train begins to descend from the forest-clad heights of the Allgaeuer Highlands, the sky becomes infused with warmer tones and seems to grow broader and brighter, as the kingdom of mighty firs and bald pasture-lands melts into the softer landscape of the valleys, carpeted with meadows and orchards like a great garden of the gods. Even after this subtle metamorphosis, the busy little city of *Lindau,* resting on an island in the green-blue waters of the Lake of Constance, dazzles the eye at first by its extraordinary brilliance.

Friedrichshafen famous for the great aircraft works of Zeppelin and Dornier, lies on the broadest section of the lake and as the scene changes from sloping meadow-lands on the northern shores, to the majestic Alpine peaks far away to the south, one senses anew the almost uncanny magnetism of this country.

The Harbour of Lindau

Outside the natural beauty of the land itself, there is that added spirit of enchantment which is born of a mediaeval atmosphere and the possession of countless relics of an historical past reaching back to the time of the lacustrine dwellings. Among the especially interesting sights are the old 16th century castle of *Meersburg* and the fine residence of the Bishops of Constance. The little town of Meersburg, which lies further in-shore, is a romantic spot with its steep, winding streets, its gaily painted towers and its interesting old houses and gates.

Passing the gay little island of *Mainau*, the boat finally arrives at *Constance*, once a free city and episcopal see, and now a thriving industrial town. A little further on lies the island of *Reichenau* with a 9th century church containing interesting wall paintings, reputed the oldest of their kind in Germany.

Near Constance, the Rhine gathers together its wide-spread waters and starts forth on its way to the great falls

Sunset on the Titisee

at *Schaffhausen.* At *Basle,* the golden door to Switzerland, the river turns to the north and enters the beautiful valley of the Upper Rhine where it gradually widens from a mountain stream to the great, rushing river whose name is indissolubly entwined with the legendary fabric of Germany. Even the great wall of the *Black Forest* is strongly influenced in respect to the character of its landscape by the upper Rhine region, and differs from the other great forests of the country through its fertility, a natural consequence of its proximity to the Rhine. All the towns throughout this district are marked by large, simple lines, the most perfect of them all probably being the little watering-place of *Badenweiler* which nestles among wooded hills and has been famed for its healing springs since the days of the Romans. The ruins of its old castle afford an indescribably lovely view of the entire Rhine Valley with the dark masses of the Vosges Mountains in the blue distance.

WATERFALL NEAR TRIBERG

On the Bühlerhöhe

Another impressive view is gained from the summit of the *Feldberg* (4900 ft.) the highest mountain in the Black Forest, which overlooks the glittering diadem of the Alps extending from the Zugspitze to Mount Blanc, a stretch of Alpine splendor more than 180 miles in length.

There are numerous lakes dotted about the forest, all of them occupying the bed of a former glacier and varying in friendliness and beauty. The *Feldsee* which is surrounded by precipitous pine-clad heights, is a sombre little spot, heavy with the silence of the dark forest, while the *Titisee* is less enclosed and is gayer and happier in tone.

The source of the great *Danube* gives little hint of the mighty river that joins Europe with the endless tracts of the east. The modest little stream passes out of the palace gardens of *Donaueschingen* and winds in indeterminate curves through the Jurassic rocks until it is suddenly lost to view for several miles in the fissures of the soil. Reappearing again at *Tufflingen*, it rushes on

Feldberg, Black Forest, Kurhaus Hebelhof

between the wild rocks near *Sigmaringen* until it emerges in a romantic landscape of unforgettable beauty. At *Ulm,* it widens considerably and becomes navigable for boats which is one of the secrets of this old town's prosperity in the past.

The *Neckar Valley,* on the other hand, is cast in a different mould. Interesting spots are to be found all along the fine old river from quaint little *Tübingen* with its unique timber houses, to *Stuttgart,* the Florence of Germany, with its imposing high schools, castles and valuable collections, set like a jewel in the midst of rich orchards. Winding on through *Marbach,* the birthplace of Schiller, and past the bright gardens of *Heilbronn* until it turns off to the Rhine Plain back beyond *Heidelberg,* the river encloses the myriad beauties of this favored bit of German soil in its fertile embrace, forming one more brilliant mosaic in that greater picture which represents the real physiognomy of Germany.

Werner Fiedler

IF ever a cut through the *Isthmus of Panama* could be accomplished in such a fashion as tho enable vessels of any burden or size to pass by this canal from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, such a feat would entail quite incalculable consequences for all civilized and uncivilized mankind. But I should be very much surprised if the United States were to miss the opportunity to put their hands to just such a task. It is easy to foresee that this youthful nation, in its marked tendency of expansion toward the west, will within the next thirty or forty years, have occupied and populated also the enormous territories to the West of the Rocky Mountains. It is just as easy to prognosticate that a number of important commercial towns will in the course of time arise along this entire coast of the Pacific, where nature has already prepared some of the most spacious and safest harbors—cities which will handle the enormous intercourse between China and East India on one side, and the United States on the other. And in that event it would not only be desirable but almost necessary to find for merchantmen as well as men-of-war a route of quicker passage between the western and eastern coasts of North America than is now possible by the tedious, troublesome, and costly journey around Cape Horn. I repeat, it is absolutely indispensable for the United States to construct such a passage-way from the Mexican Gulf to the Pacific Ocean, and I feel certain that they will accomplish it. I should like to live long enough to see it, but I know I shall not. Another thing that I should like to see accomplished is a water-way connection between *the Danube* and *the Rhine.* But this undertaking, too, is so gigantic that I despair of its ever

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE

Picture by Heinrich Kolbe, about 1825. Jena, Universitätsbibliothek

being achieved, especially when I think of the meagerness of our German financial means. Thirdly, I should like to see the British in possession of a canal at *Suez*. These are the three great things that I should love to see accomplished before I die; for their sake it would pay the trouble to live on for another fifty years or so. *Goethe*

*

Quotation from "Conversations with Goethe during the Last Few Years of His Life" by Johann Peter Eckermann. Eighth Original Edition. Newly edited by Dr. H. H. Houben. Leipzig, 1909, F. A. Brockhaus. Pages 475 and 476.

IN a densely populated country like Germany, science and technics are the only means of offsetting the lack of those natural resources enjoyed by other countries. Germany's economic and geographical situation has heightened its sense of technical possibilities and values with an eye to compensating the shortcomings of Nature. Germany was therefore the first country to employ artificial oxygen and oil. In the future also, those chemical refining industries engaged either in the production of artificial fodder or kindred problems will flourish best on the soil whose fertility springs from the intellectual climate of the country. This intellectual climate is founded on a tradition of natural science and technics, which is undoubtedly one of the most important factors in German political economy.

Excerpt from an article by Dr. *Friedrich Bergius* of Heidelberg on the question of fuel economy. (See "Der deutsche Volkswirt", Vol. 2. No. 12/13 of December 23, 1927.

THE recovery from the War, in spite of all difficulties has been astounding, though not in the least unexpected by any competent student of that people. The German peace-effort altogether eclipses ours. It is as marvellous as the French and more powerful. Work, science, and public enterprise drive forward together.

As with production so with transport. Germany's mercantile tonnage is new. She has won back, for a time, the blue ribbon of the Atlantic passage. The advance of civil aviation is a far more significant triumph. The national policy of improving waterways and extending canals is steadily pushed on in a dozen directions, and, above all, between the Rhine and the Danube, so that vessels of 1,500 tons will be able to pass within two years right through Germany and Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The whole German economic system is about as fully rationalised, solidly concentrated and highly organised as possible. Ineffiency is resolutely eradicated. More and more, backward concerns are either forced to bring themselves up to date or be squeezed out.

From "Thoughts in The Silence" by J. L. Garvin
The Observer, November 10, 1929

"Karlsgraben", old Ship Canal, dating from the days of Charlemagne

AN INLAND WATERWAY

FROM THE NORTH SEA TO THE BLACK SEA

IT was the far-seeing king Ludwig I of Bavaria who first established a navigable connection between the Rhine and the Danube by way of the Main, the work of construction extending through the years from 1836 to 1846. Already Charles the Great had, in 793, attempted to connect the Rezat, a tributary of the Main, with the Altmühl, a tributary of the Danube; but the undertaking had to be given up on account of technical difficulties. The canal as it is now can accomodate only vessels of 120 tons burden at the most; in other words, its capacity is rather limited. During the first period of its existence, however, the canal served a very lively traffic. But the traffic fell off very rapidly when the railroads began to come in, offering a competition which the canal could not match.

A new movement to improve this inland water route so as to meet modern demands was started in 1892 when

Viereth near Bamberg. The Step-lock in the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal

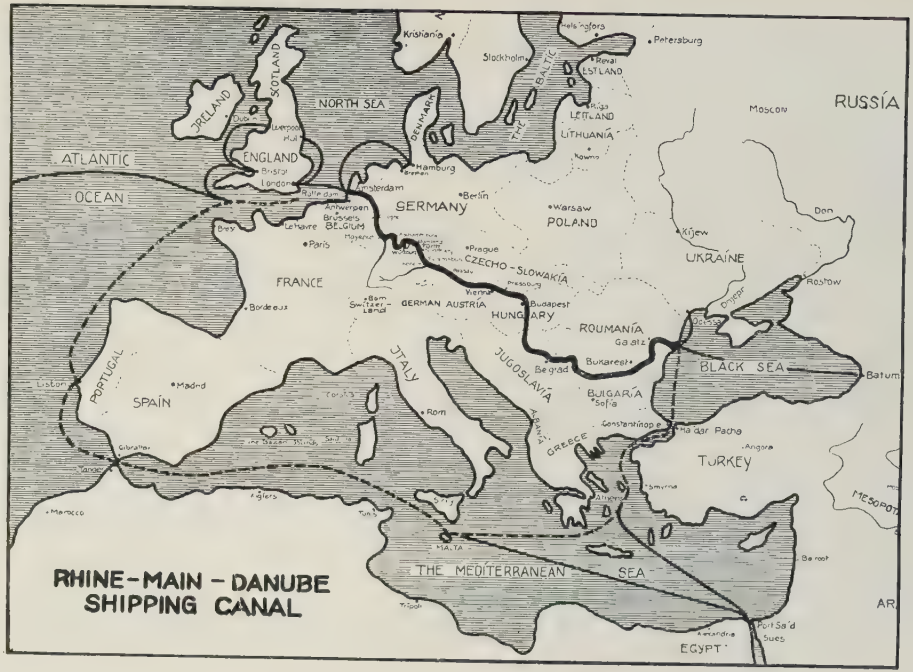
the Bavarian Canal Association was founded under the sponsorship of the then Prince Ludwig, later known as King Ludwig III. But it was not until December 1917 that all these efforts assumed a more definite shape through the fact that the Federal, Bavarian, and Baden governments, as well as other interested agencies, joined hands by forming the so-called "Main-Danube River League" for the purpose of executing the preliminary technical work and economic investigations.

These negotiations culminated in the founding on December 30, 1921, of the "Rhein-Main-Donau-Aktiengesellschaft", with headquarters in Munich. This company undertook the obligation to carry out the construction of a great inland shipping route from Aschaffenburg to the borderline of the Reich at Passau according to a definite program on strictly economic principles.

The present situation is as follows. The new water route, upon leaving the Rhine, will follow the course of

the Main as far as Bamberg. The Main River will be canalized. Only in its last section, for a length of 50 kilometers, will it be necessary to construct a separate side-canal. At Bamberg the system-joining pure canal section will branch off to follow practically the same route as the old Ludwig's Canal; but on the summit level it will seek to cross the Jura range of hills at a more favorable point farther south. Through the Altmühl the new waterway, just as the old, will reach the Danube near Kelheim. But in this section of the Danube, down as far as Regensburg the water supply and other navigation conditions are far from adequate for the canalization of this part. From Regensburg downward bank spurs will be built in by way of regulation against low water, thus making the free river itself serviceable to navigation. Only in the so-called "Kachlet" section, where the river passes through rocky ground and where earlier blastings have provided a navigable channel 40 meters wide, but only 1.4 meters deep, a dam arrangement will be constructed to increase the depth of the channel to 2.5 meters.

When this plan of construction is completed, a new inland waterway will have been provided which will reach from Rotterdam to Sulina, connecting the North Sea with the Black Sea and measuring about 3400 kilometers in length. From Rotterdam to Aschaffenburg, over a distance of 600 kilometers, the shipping route is formed by the Rhine and the Main; from Passau down to Sulina, over a length of 2180 kilometers, the Danube will supply the route; thus the connecting section from Aschaffenburg to Passau, which requires special attention, is comparatively short, having a length of only 600 kilometers. Upon completion, the new waterway will be able, throughout its entire course, to accomodate boats up to the size of 1500 tons burden and 2.3 meters draught. The measurements of the locks have been so selected as to

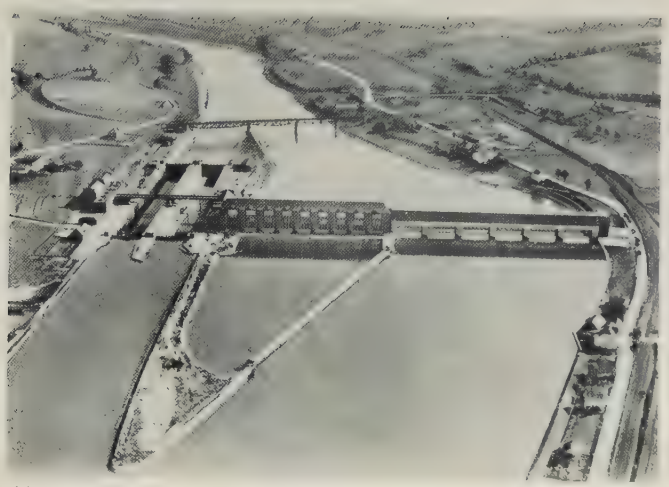

RHINE-MAIN - DANUBE
SHIPPING CANAL
Krishania
Stockholm
Helsingfors
Petersburg
Reval
ESTLAND
LETTLAND
LITHUANIA
Moscow
RUSSIA
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
NORTH SEA
DENMARK
THE BALTIC
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
ENGLAND
Bristol
London
Liverpool
Hull
Hamburg
Bremen
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Berlin
GERMANY
Warsaw
POLAND
Antwerpen
Brussels
BELGIUM
Le Havre
Brest
Paris
Prague
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
Kiljew
Don
UKRAINE
FRANCE
Bern
Switzerland
GERMAN AUSTRIA
Vienna
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROUMANIA
Galatz
Rostow
Dnipr
Bordeaux
JUGOSLAVIA
Belgrad
Bukarest
BLACK SEA
Batum
ITALY
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Madrid
SPAIN
Rom
BULGARIA
Sofia
Constantinopel
Hadar Pacha
GREECE
Angora
TURKEY
Gibraltar
Algiers
Smyrna
Marocco
MALTA
THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beirut
MESOPOT
Tripolis
Port Sa'id
Suez
Alexandria
EGYPT
AR

suit this type of vessels; in the canalized sections they are 12 meters wide and 300 meters long, in the pure canal sections they have a length of 210 meters.

The Jura Range being very scantily supplied with water, it is exceedingly difficult to provide the watershed level of the canal with the quantities of water necessary for operating the locks. Hence a plan has been worked out whereby it will be possible to conduct feed water from the Lech, a southern tributary of the Danube, into the summit reach of the canal up to the rate of 75 cubic meters per second, according to the flow of water in the Lech River. And this furnishes the further possibility of exploiting the current of water in the shipping route by means of power plants, thus providing a financial basis for the entire undertaking. These power plants, together with those in the shipping canal proper, will amount to an annual average total of 242.000 H P, capable of producing annually 1423 million kilowatt hours.

The feeder canal, on which the flow of water in the main canal and the operation of the locks depend, branches off from the Lech at a point 25 kilometers below Augsburg and, in natural descent, carries the water into a large reservoir in the watershed reach. The reservoir will hold 10 million cubic meters of water so that the canal can be kept navigable for four weeks by means of this supply alone if, for any reason, the feed supply should be cut off.

That part of the program of construction on which work is now going on comprises the section of the Danube from Passau to Regensburg, 155 kilometers long, and the section of the Main from Aschaffenburg to Würzburg. This is practically one half of the great system-joining link which is to be completed within a few years. The big Kachlet reach has already been finished. Other parts already in operation are a canal reach on the upper



Kachlet near Passau, the Step-lock in the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal

Main near Bamberg, an auxiliary power plant near Würzburg, and another canal reach on the lower Main just above Aschaffenburg. Three adjoining reaches on the lower Main will be finished shortly. Four hydraulic power stations representing a mean annual total of 52.000 HP with an annual capacity of 318 million kilowatt hours are already in operation, two others nearing completion.

The economic significance of this joining of river systems will affect wide sections of all the European countries through which the Rhine and Danube flow. It may safely be assumed that, with economic conditions normal, its effect will extend as far south as the northern slope of the Balkan Mountains, as far east as Sulina, and in Rumania it will include the railroad line Rustcuk—Bukarest—Ploesti—Kronstadt, judging from the commercial relations which existed years ago.

NÜRNBERG

OLYMPIADE IN 1936?

WHERE will the nations fight out their friendly battle? Which town will draw the lucky number? — One thing is certain: As things stand at present, it seems that Germany will have the good fortune to welcome the Olympic Games on German soil in 1936. It is only a question as to which of two towns shall have the honor of welcoming the Olympic combatants — Berlin, the capital, or Nuremberg, the great center of German sport. Both rivals have many special features to throw into the scale. No-one would dispute Berlin's good points. And what has Nuremberg to offer?

Nuremberg has numerous public parks and green open spaces. In addition to these it possesses a magnificent people's park of over 600 acres in extent, in the midst of which is a Stadium which in its opening year was awarded a gold medal at the 1928 Olympic Games in Amsterdam as the most beautiful and practical sports ground in the world. It has gigantic stretches of meadow, forest and water, large ball-courts, tennis-courts and playgrounds, fields for gymnastics, swimming ponds, meadows for sun and air-baths, and a great amphitheater with stands, a huge meadow where the procession of combatants may form up and a meadow for open-air tournaments surrounded by ramparts for spectators which has room for 30,000 sportsmen and more than four times as many spectators. All these grounds and courts are capable of extension and expansion. That is a rough outline of the plan of the Stadium in Nuremberg.

To go into a few details; there are roads varying from 24 to 36 feet in breadth, footpaths from 6 to 12 feet broad and about 30 kilometers in extent. These paths and roads are so happily planned that they do not cut up the territory but divide it in the most natural way. In front of the grounds is a great expanse of water (covering more than 65 acres). Superbly planned is the transition from this vast space of water by way of a charming decorative court to the great procession field, over

Nürnberg, The Stadium

400 by 1200 feet in extent. To the side of this are 4 football fields, which in addition to one football field over 300 by 200 feet, find room for springing pits and other such sport requisites. Each of these fields is surrounded by a running track 1200 feet long and 18 feet broad, strewn with ashes and raised 24 centimeters at the top end. Then there is a straight running track next to each field, 300 feet in length with 30 feet approach. At the top of each football field is a dressing-room and a stand for cycles, both concealed in the woods.

To the north-east of the great meadow are practice grounds surrounded by ramparts of earth accommodating 4000 spectators. The space devoted to tennis includes 25 practice courts, the greater number of which can also be used for tournaments. In the buildings belonging to the tennis club there is everything necessary for great matches. Immediately adjoining is the great gymnastic field with about 72.000 square yards of turf. This field is surrounded by high ramparts of earth for the spectators as well as a music pavillion with a commanding tower, film towers, etc.

The main competition arena is built in octagonal form. On the south top side is the Marathon Gate, with an assembly

court in front of it. The inner field of the main arena is fitted with everything necessary for modern sport.

TheStadium baths are also hyper-modern and in addition to the two great swimming-pools contain a paddling canal and a paddling pool and practically arranged stands for spectators. Next to this lie 13,600 square yards of meadow devoted to sun-baths, a meadow for ball games, a „Luft-bad" about 5000 square yards in extent with gymnastic and other apparatus for exercise and play as well as a sand-box for the children; then there are dressing cabins for about 4000 visitors, a warm pool 2500 square yards in extent, pergolas, a dance meadow, large restaurant terraces, etc.

The picture is completed by a large parking station for motor-cars, a convenient tram-line, broad streets of approach, extensive meadow and woodland with reserve space for a race-track and other forms of sport.

The Nuremberg Stadium with all its modern arrangements, with baths and shower-baths, team-room and Red-cross booths, photographer's dark rooms and press rooms, judges' assembly rooms and cashier's boxes, refreshment facilities and widespread recreation grounds, is the delight of every beholder. One of its principal advantages is that there is plenty of room and possibility for expansion of every kind.

However, sport in Nuremberg is by no means confined to the Stadium. There are numerous gymnastic and sport grounds scattered about the town, some of them achieving the dimensions of petty stadions. Then there are gymnasia, baths, sport clubs, sportsman's homes — often with vast grounds — all provided by the idealistic spirit and generosity of sport patrons.

Nuremberg is a beautiful old city, known as "Germany's jewel-case". But in spite of its old buildings and mediaeval atmosphere, Nuremberg is also a thoroughly modern city. Its energy is equal to the hardest tests.

Nuremberg will make every necessary preparation for the comfort and convenience of the flood of visitors that invade the city of the Olympic games. What is lacking in this respect will have been provided for long before 1936.

If the Olympic Games of 1936 be not held in Berlin then it can only be Nuremberg, the citadel of German sport, to which the eyes of the world will turn.

National-Theater

MÜNCHEN

MUNICH, the capital of Bavaria, the cultural focus of South Germany, lies over 1500 feet above sea-level and has 730,000 inhabitants. King Ludwig I of Bavaria once proclaimed as programmatic ideal: "He who has never seen Munich, does not know Germany!" The ideal has been a plain truth for the last two generations. Munich's reputation as a city of art is world-wide. Unique treasures of art hang in its museums and galleries. Splendid buildings proclaim Munich's artistic rank. The Königs Platz alone, with its dignified architectural splendor would suffice to distinguish Munich from other towns. Art is at home in Munich, not only the creative art of the painter, the draughtsman and the sculptor but also the reproductive arts of music and the drama. Other towns may offer a better market to art, but they will never be able to offer better preliminaries for artistic creation to master and student. Among the many art collections, we need only remind the reader of the Old and New Pinakothek, the Schack Gallery and the Lenbach Gallery. We must not neglect to mention the

National Gallery and the new Municipal Gallery. A famous university, one of the finest technical institutes in the world, the academy of the graphic arts, the academy of music and numerous scientific institutes and collections serve to set Munich in a high place among the towns which protect and further learning. The creative energy of a single man has brought it about that Munich at one blow became a centre of technics and modern natural science. His Excellency, Dr. Oscar von Miller brought into being the Deutsches Museum, a collection of technical and natural science exhibits which has not its like in the whole world. The gigantic complex on the Museum Island is at the moment being enlarged by the addition of a great library building which will contain the largest scientific-technical library in the world.

Munich has always taken an especial interest in the theatre. In the months of July and August there are annual Wagner and Mozart festivals in the national theaters, and artistes of world-reputation are heard and seen.

Munich is also devoted to sport, expecially since it has become the centre of winter-sport in South Germany. The highland plateau of Upper Bavaria is most favourable for cycling and motoring, the vicinity of the lakes favours aquatic sports, and the accessibility of the mountains attracts the climber.

The Bavarian capital has a good reputation from time immemorial as a hospitable host. Munich is a healthy town, it lies high, has pure air and the mountain waters of the Isar and the Würm cause a feeling of physical well-being to steal over the visitor after only a few days' residence.

Finally one must not forget Munich's reputation as the town of beer, although this name is more often used as a nickname, and the inhabitants themselves are less proud of their reputation in this respect than of their artistic laurels.

Munich life is a synonym for cosy comfort, care-free, easy-going existence and disregard of caste and class differences.

He who seeks natural beauties will find much to attract him in Munich and its environs. Munich's artists have long since discovered the beauties of the immediate vicinity and opened the eyes of the inhabitants to these natural charms, thereby ensuring that these should be preserved. The "English Garden",

München, Deutsches Museum

the Isar Valley, the Dachauer Moos, the lakes of Starnberg, Tegern, Ammer—to know them is to love them and the nature-lover is never tired of discovering ever-new aspects of beauty. He who is drawn by the fascination of the peaks and would like to enjoy them whenever he has a free day and not only in restricted holiday-times, treasures Munich as the gateway to the Bavarian Alps. The chain of the Bavarian Alps extends from Lindau to Berchtesgaden, with a long list of well-known health-resorts, such as Oberstdorf, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Berchtesgaden. There are also a number of healing spas in this region. One need only mention Bad Reichenhall, Bad Wiessee, Bad Tölz, and the Father Kneipp spa, Wörishofen. Nowhere else in all Germany do we find this singular combination of world-city and natural beauty.

He who has once learned to know the magic of Munich and the landscapes of the Bavarian Alps returns again and again—proof enough of the inexhaustible charm which this region exerts upon all who have once submitted themselves to its spell.

THE MARIA THERESIA MUSEUM

Under the auspices of the Society of Friends of Museums
(Verein der Museumsfreunde) in Schönbrunn, Vienna

Maria Theresia

THIS little collection of portraits, of letters and documents, of the intimate things of daily life, and of the various emanations in the world of art and science of a rarely gifted spirit, reincarnates, as it were, the dominating personality of this most gracious of sovereigns. Gathered together within the walls of a palace which was the perfect expression of her rare individuality, and which had witnessed the trials and fortunes of a vivid life, each object seems to waft the fragance of human touch, leaving an unforgettable impression of personal contact with a magnetic nature.

Through the windows of the old palace can be caught a brilliant vista of flower and foliage projected against the dancing lights and shadows of rolling lawns with their arbored walks and purling fountains, like an enchanting fragment of a Viennese landscape. Looking down on the great city from the Gloriette on the summit of the hill, it is difficult indeed to wrest one's self from the atmosphere of romance to the contemplation of modern civilization, throbbing in the distance with all the magnificence of twentieth century technic but seeming small and insignificant in comparison with the irresistible magic of such a destiny.

The circumstances of her time had much to do with the personal development of Maria Theresia. Born in the

Maria Theresia's Dinner-table at Schönbrunn Palace

baroque period. Her youth was colored largely by its influence, but spurred by military successes. Vienna took on new life and attracted the greatest artists of the age who in perfecting the Italian forms, infused them with so much that was distinctly Austrian in essence that they seemed to cast off their alien cloak and become a part of the native profile. As the lovely blue-eyed girl grew to charming womanhood, art also underwent a change, passing in turn from the heavy contours of baroque to the dainty outlines of rococo, and from this to the more austere yet somewhat jejune classicism. At this time, Maria Theresia was the very heart and soul of the empire, everything radiating from the warmth and intensity of her nature. In spite of her many restrictions and limitations, she was unquestionably the impelling inspiration behind all effort, and was continually pushing forward to the gaol of her fancy. The exquisite feminine tact characterizing her dealings with the great world of

Vienna, Schönbrunn Palace

affairs piloted her safely through the turbulent waters of that picturesque period, for this large empire with its mixture of blood and the hyper-sensitiveness of alien races, needed a woman's gentle, understanding touch, —a fact that was so poignantly proven by the bitter disappointments and experiences of her hot-headed and thoughtless son.

Like the Goethe House in Weimar, Schönbrunn is the expression of a great personality whose gifts, in their manifold variety, were brought to the fullness and richness of perfection. In this lies the great significance of this collection. The modern women's movement could not do better than contemplate the example of this exquisite nature which even after the intervening years still shows so eloquently the extent of woman's real influence when resting on the foundation of sympathy and true motherly tenderness.

Franz Oftmann

Reith, Tirol (Looking towards the Reither Alm)

THROUGH GERMANY BY POSTAL MOTOR CAR

THE romance of the old post-chaise is alive again on the roads of Germany. But to-day's post moves quicker than in the old days of postillions, and more than 4000 comfortable, one might even say, luxurious motor-omnibuses, glowing in the cheerful yellow which is the color of the state post in Germany, fly in 2300 different lines of a total lenth of 45000 kilometres. Last

year they carried 80 million passengers. Thus the German State Post runs the greatest autoservice of all Europe.

Most of these lines run regularly between towns and villages where the railroad connections either do not exist or leave something to be desired. But in addition to these lines, the postal administration has arranged for circular trips in almost all the larger German cities, as well as for special excursion runs for parties, on Sundays and holidays, and also during the tourist season to places of interest or special scenic beauty. And how many there are of these in Germany! He who has only seen the country from the window of a railroad car has no conception of its infinite beauties. At a price which does not exceed that of a rout-seat-class railroad ticket for a corresponding distance, he can ride up to the top of Thuringian or Black Forest hills, along the winding, wildly romantic mountain roads of the Bavarian Alps, into the ravines and passes of the Riesengebirge, or along the sunny shores of the legendary Rhine. He can ride into the very heart of lonely and beautiful landscapes, where the car halts for a certain time to allow its passengers to take a sun-bath or to fill their lungs with the health-giving air of the heights. Or he can leave the car at some dreamy lake, towering old castle or primitive redroofed village and hike off on a tramp of discovery.

In fine weather the cars run open, in case of cold weather or rain, the traveller is perfectly protected. The cars are run exclusively by tested drivers well-acquainted with their route, and every traveller is automatically insured against accidents.

The National Post Service also runs excursions of several days' duration beyond the boundaries of Germany into Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia, Tyrol and Salzburg. Such tours are always accompanied by a guide who is

Black Forest, Bärental and Titisee

not only well-acquainted with the historic and romantic associations of the landscape but is in himself a man of education, having nothing in common with the ubiquitous "rubber-neck". Ample and comfortable hotel accommodation and the opportunity to take all meals in good restaurants or inns is guaranteed on all such trips. Post-offices, hotels and Tourist Enquiry offices will all supply any information desired as to times and prices.

Whatever towns you may have selected as central points during your stay in Germany, do not fail to embellish to your stock of pleasant and romantic memories by exploring their environs with the German "Kraftpost"!

THE BAVARIAN ZUGSPITZ RAILWAY

UP to very recently, the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain, was only accessible by means of a suspension railway located on Austrian territory. The new Bavarian Zugspitz Railway, which is a counterpart of the Jungfrau Railway in Switzerland and the greatest engineering achievement of its kind in Germany, makes it possible to reach the summit of this peak with both comfort and facility. The first portion of the railway, running from Garmisch-Partenkirchen to Eibsee, was opened in December 1929, and the remaining portion as far as Plattferner will be opened in May.

The main station is located in the valley at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, not far from the station of the Federal Railways. Ordinary adhesion locomotives are used from here as far as Grainau-Badersee when they are replaced by a rack railway up to the Schneeferner House (8692 ft.). A suspension railway runs from this latter point up to the summit near the Münchener House (9676 ft.) The railway is 11.8 miles in length and the difference in altitude between the valley station and the summit is 7380 feet. The speed in the valley is 24.8 miles per hour, and in ascending, 5.6 miles. It therefore takes approximately 1 hour and 41 minutes for the ascent from Garmisch-Partenkirchen to the summit, including all stops. Every possible precaution is taken to insure safety, the trains being equipped with five different brakes.

The views all along the route are of indescribable splendor and impressiveness and every station has a comfortable hotel with terrace restaurant affording a gorgeous panorama of the Bavarian Alps.

by Cesare Domela

PHYSICAL endurance, a thirst for adventure and a longing for discovery have always been typical features of the Low German character. The grey skies from late autumn to early spring are not conducive to idleness and a life of leisure. The ceaseless struggle of the inhabitants against the ravages of the sea and against wind and weather has made them serious-minded, taciturn and reserved; but it has probably also endowed them with their most valuable characteristic—their spirit of exploration. It was this that made them send their ships forth to Holland, the Scandinavian countries, the British Isles, Iceland and the shores of the Mediterranean. At subsequent periods the Black Continent, the Far East, the Americas and the South Sea were added to the list; and

the further afield they went in pursuance of their trade, the wider became their mental horizon. In this manner the Hanseatic trader of the middle ages has developed into the German merchant of our own time, whose knowledge of foreign countries and foreign nations is profound, but who is also aware of the duties which one nation owes to another and which must be fulfilled if their mutual relations are to benefit from their intercourse.

Hamburg has always thrown her gates widely open to all comers. English merchant adventurers, Huguenots, Dutch refugees and Portuguese Jews were all welcomed alike when they desired to make Hamburg their home. It is not for nothing that the emporium on the banks of the Elbe is officially styled a Free as well as a Hanseatic city.

Firmly rooted in the Low German soil and yet extending her activities to the ends of the earth, indissolubly bound up with her maritime interests and yet destined to serve the needs of the continents, Hamburg has become Germany's biggest seaport. More than one-half of the country's seaborne trade passes through her port, and more than one-half of the German merchant fleet is registered there.

It is but natural that the Hanseatic spirit animating the city-state is also reflected in the domains of art and science. The interests served by the University are truly international in scope, as may be inferred from the nature of some of its affiliated institutions, e. g., the Institute of Tropical Diseases, the Archives for International Economy, the Ibero-American Institute, the Institute for Foreign Politics, etc. Its teaching work extends to all languages, including the native languages of Africa and Asia, and is supplemented by a comprehensive system of "university extension" teaching. It goes without saying that Hamburg possesses not only an Ethnological Museum, but also a Museum for the History of Hamburg.

The details of the portrait of the merchant Gize which Holbein painted for the London Steelyard contain, among others, a carnation in a vase of delicate Venetian workmanship placed on the writing desk. In Hamburg too, art has not been neglected for the sake of account books and shipping documents. Its cultivation, however, is no longer confined to the homes of the wealthy merchants, but is now the possession of all citizens. A corresponding idea has found happy expression in a chance remark of the present director of the Hamburg Art Gallery who said that "a modern museum should be organised on such lines as to attract to its treasures the whole of the people". This description aptly befits the gallery just mentioned as well as the Arts und Crafts Museum, and it isprobably correct to say that the work achieved by the respective founders of both institutions — viz., Alfred Lichtwark and Justus Brinckmann — could not have originated from any town but Hamburg.

It is not surprising, that the commencement of every new era in the history of the town coincides with that of a corresponding era in the development of her port. Thus it was in the days of the Hanseatic League, after the downfall of the Corsican conqueror, at the time when, in the 'seventies of the past century, the methodical planning of the harbour works was begun, at the time when Hamburg joined the German customs union, and thus it is again now during the period superseding that of the world war. The community of interests just concluded between Hamburg and her Prussian neighbor is certainly a good omen for the future, not only as regards the interests of Hamburg, but also those of the whole Lower Elbe region generally. Both Hamburg and the German nation trust that the hopes entertained in connection with this event may be amply fulfilled.

BREMEN

The Roland of Bremen

BREMEN was the first town in Germany to take up business relations with the newly founded United States of North-America. This was in the year 1783. Ever since the year 1847, when the "Washington", the first steamship, dropped anchor in Bremerhaven, the relations of Bremen to the U. S. A. have continued to grow more and more intimate. The first "Bremen" sent out by the North German Lloyd reached New York in 1858; in 1927 the airship "Bremen" crossed the seas, and in 1929 the "Bremen", the new Norddeutscher Lloyd liner, once more proved how energetically Bremen town is doing its part in the improvement of transatlantic passenger traffic.

Just as the statue of Liberty raises her torch to heaven at the entrance to New York harbor as a symbol of free citizenship, so the "Roland" stands in the market square of Bremen, a stone landmark of German citizen freedom.

In the 19th century, Bremen was the great emigrant port, in the 20th it has become the leading port in Germany for passenger traffic and has created especially fine dispositions for overseas traffic in its daughter city of Bremerhaven. The Columbus Quay with its "Station in the Sea" renders it possible to discharge even the largest

liners, "Columbus", "Bremen" and "Europa" in less than three hours. In autumn the North Lock in Bremerhaven will be completed, one of the largest locks in the world.

The most important article of import to Bremen is North American cotton. Bremen is the most important Continental market for cotton, and one of the world's markets for grain, tobacco and rice, and also an important import harbor for wool, coffee, wood, fruits and wine.

In spite of its development to a modern world-harbor, Bremen has preserved its instrinsic character as a beautiful old Hansa town. The panorama of the town reminds the visitor of the merchant-city of mediaeval days, and the new buildings do not depart from good old traditions; the man of Bremen has much in common with the conservative Englishman and the contemplative Dutchman. The people of Bremen like to live each family for itself in its own little house, they value comfort and refined society. Many beautiful old buildings have been preserved and the market-place with its Roland mounting guard before the splendid Town Hall dating from the 15th century, is one of the finest in Germany. The green girdle formed by the former fortifications about the old town, the patrician houses of Renaissance days, the old gabled warehouses by the river and, as contrast, the new artistic effort embodied in the Böttcher Strasse, give the town a charm of its own.

Small one-family houses impart individual character to the suburbs. Over 90% of Bremen dwellings are individual houses. Here the problem of the modern city settlement has been solved in consequence of century-old tradition and in emulation of Dutch and English models. Nowhere does one see the melancholy fronts and courts of apartment houses and the streets are lined with green gardens. In Bremen even the man in the street, the employee and workman, lives in a house of his own.

WHO'S WHO
OF THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS BOOKLET

Justus Bier, Ph. D., the artistic director of the Kestner Company, Hannover, was born in Nuremberg, May 31, 1899. He is known principally for his work on "Tilman Riemenschneider", published by Dr. Benno Filser of Augsburg. The firm of Ernst Frommann of Nuremberg has also published two of his works on Nuremberg: "Delsenbachs Nürnbergische Ansichten", a collection of 18th century engravings giving views of the old town at that time, and "Das alte Nürnberg in Anlage und Aufbau" which the same publishers have brought out in an English edition under the title, "Old Nuremberg".

Herbert Eulenberg is a son of the Rhine. He was born in Cologne-Mülheim in the year 1876. His parents were highly-respected bourgeois. He began by the study of law and took his doctor's degree, but soon forsook this career for that of dramatist. For five years he exercised the profession of dramaturgist with passionate devotion, finally in Düsseldorf at the famous Schauspielhaus directed by Louise Dumont. He then however decided to devote himself to independent authorship. For the last twenty-five years he has lived on the shores of the Rhine in Kaiserswerth near Düsseldorf, at the foot of an ancient castle of Barbarassa, long since in ruins. The best-known of his dramatic works are "Belinda" and "All for Money." Eulenberg's works on art, published under the title "Schattenbilder" (Silhouettes) won for him a vast circle of readers. He recently completed a history of the Hohenzollerns which has been translated into English.

Paul Fechter, Ph. D., born September 14, 1880, in Elbing. Career not particularly interesting. Like everyone else, he went to school and learned nothing; attended the University and learned nothing, and then took to writing books,—usually about things of which he knew nothing. Finally he turned to fiction because it was simpler and easier.—All other information may be found in Kuerschner.

Werner Fiedler: Born in Berlin-Charlottenburg on Easter Sunday 1899. Attented the Herder Real Gymnasium in Charlottenburg and enlisted in the German Army as a volunteer.

Later on, attended the Berlin University, specializing in philosophy, Germanic languages and law, and the history of art. Entered the publishing business and assisted his father on the Stock Exchange. Became Editor-in-Chief of the magazine, Deutsche Rundschau in 1920 and is now Feuilleton Editor of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, Berlin.

Ludwig Gorm, Ph. D., born in Vienna in 1883. Studied natural science, literature and history in Vienna and Heidelberg. Travelled in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland. Author of scientific works, fiction ("Päpstin Johanna", "Die Kinder von Genf") and general literature. Reader and director of a Munich publishing house from 1919 to 1926. Engaged exclusively in literary work since 1927.

Werner Hegemann, Ph. D., 1909—10 manager of the first International Town-Building Exhibitions in Boston and Berlin, 1914—15 he prepared the "Report on a City Plan for the Municipalities of Oakland and Berkeley, California". 1915—21 he was the head of offices for townplanning in Milwaukee, Wis., and Wyomissing, Pa. Since 1922 in Berlin editor of the monthlies "Städtebau" (Town Building) and "Wasmuth's Monthlies for Architecture". Author of numerous works on townbuilding in English and German.

Arnold Knoblauch, Architect. Since 1924 Director of the "Gagfah", the largest German settlement-society. In addition to the technical problems of apartment-building, he is especially interested in the financial question.

Marie Elisabeth Lüders, Ph. D., Member of Reichstag, for many years has been one of the leaders of the suffragette movement in Germany. In keeping with the traditions of her family, she has always been deeply interested in political questions of all kinds and was one of the first women to be elected at the National Convention in Weimar as a member of the German Democratic Party. She has been a member of the German Reichstag since 1919.

Besides her political activities, Frau Dr. Lüders belongs to the Executive Committees of a number of important organizations, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Germany, the Association of Political Economists in Germany, the European Customs Union, Chairman of the German Com-

mittee on Standardization, a member of the National Department of Economy, the German Association of Academicians, and the Government Research Society for Economic Housing.

Hermann Friedrich Macco, Berlin-Steglitz. Born Aix-la-Chapelle. University of Heidelberg. — History, Archaeology History of Art. Specialty; Genealogy of the Rhine Palatinate. Swiss and Palatine emigrations to America. Principal works: Genealogy of the Rhenish Nobility and Aristocracy, 2 Vol., 1884 and 1887. Family Annals Peltzer (1901), Pastor (1906), Wuppermann (1911). Heraldry and Genealogy of Aix-la-Chapelle (1000 Families), 2 Vols. Numerous smaller works. Honorary and contributing member of many foreign and domestic scientific socities.

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, born March 8. 1892, belongs to an old American settler family. He studied at the Universities of Michigan, Chicago and at the Sorbonne. He was war correspondent in France, Belgium and Italy during the war. He is the author of the following books: Immortal Italy, 1922; This American World, 1928; translated into German under the title Amerika als Vorbild und Warnung; The Future of Politics 1930.

Franz Ottmann, Ph. D., born in Vienna in 1875. He deeply loved and studied the History of Austrian Art. Editor of "Österreichische Malerei", author of a biography of Dürer, and of two booklets "Die Kunst dem Volke"; contributor to "Die Kunst".

Ethel Talbot Scheffauer, translator. Born in London, married in 1912 to the Californian author Hermann George Scheffauer; has published twoo books of verse and contributed to magazines.

Friedrich Sohn, Ph. P., was born in 1901 at Battenfeld, Hessen-Nassau, Germany. Studied economics and political sciences as well as business administration and management at the Universities of Berlin and Rostock and the Commercial University of Berlin. Following practical experience in banking and agriculture he gratuated Doctor rerum politicarum in 1925 and entered the service of the Berlin office of the United States Department of Agriculture. He is now holding a Holtzer Fellowship for agricultural economics at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Gustav Steinbömer, Ph. D., born in Rotterdam; studied in Germany, London and Paris. During the war, served as General Staff Officer on the western front and in the Balkans. For several years was Acting Director and Playwright of Max Reinhardt's "Deutsches Theater". Author of the works, "Das niederländische Gesellschaftsbild" and "Abtrünnige Bildung". Contributor to German and foreign publications.

Elisabeth von Tippelskirch-Knobelsdorff is a graduate in architecture from the Technical University at Charlottenburg. Her private work embraced chiefly buildings for habitation. She also worked for years in the service of the Prussian Government, being the first woman to hold the position of a "Regierungsbaumeister". In this capacity she was stationed at Potsdam, where the most beautiful buildings date from her kinsman G. W. von Knobelsdorff, the friend of Frederick the Great. At present Frau von Tippelskirch lives in Boston, Mass, U. S. A., where her husband is the German Consul General.

Karl Vetter, Editor-in-Chief, born in Berlin, March 18, 1897. 1913: Writer and journalist. 1915: Member of the publishing firm of Rudolf Mosse. 1916-18. Served in German forces during the World War. December, 1918: Member of Soldiers' Council. 1919-24. Editor-in-Chief of the 'Berliner Volkszeitung" 1919-24: Organizer and director of republican and pacifist organisations. Since 1925: Editor-in-Chief and Director of Propaganda in the Exposition, Fair, and Tourist Department of the City of Berlin. Publisher of numerous yearbooks, etc.

Emil Weber, L. L. D., was born August 5, 1882 in Holle in the district of Marienburg. After passing the law examinations, he became associated with the State Insurance Office and the Prussian Ministry of Social Welfare. He then resigned from Government service to become director of a large building association. Since 1927 he has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Government Research Society for Economic Housing, Berlin.

Charlotte Weidler, Ph. D. Art-critic in Berlin. Contributor to the "Kunstblatt" (Art Magazine). Representative at Carnegie-Institute, Department of Fine Arts, for Germany.

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GERMANY

EASTERN PART

● and ○○ : Towns and Landscapes dealed with in this booklet

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